REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. V NO. 289 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1917. TWO ANNAS

RS. 1,000 FOR ONE RUPEE. SEE PAGE 8.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of
...TH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
...appreciated by the medical world.
... 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not
...s: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay,
...hiteaway Laidlow & Co. Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Eiliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2.000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangaore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36 00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE

Piece Goods, Furniture, Pianos, and other Articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.'s Rooms on Friday, the 7th instant will be received by them till TO-MORROW evening—WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ½lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—
Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.
Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Love Lane, Mazagaon, advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY the 5th Day of December, has been POSTPONED until further notice

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 9TH DECEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.

Auction Sale of Very Rich Newly designed Artistic made-to-order Teak and Blackwood Household furniture by well known makers Blackwood hand carved furniture Sewing Machine, Phonograph with selected Record Rich Mirzapore, and Jaipur Carpets, Electric table fan etc.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the ground floor of Sea Croft Colaba, behind the Cuffe Parade and near the Parsi Sanitorium, the very rich newly designed artistic and made to order teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers such as round dining table, dining chairs, mahoganies substantial sideboard, rich drawing and artistic full size mirrored cabinet, blackwood handcarved jardiner, rich apestry lined drawing room complete suite of ofas and chairs, carved teapoys, carved side tables, Jaipore carpet, waiting table and hairs, card tables, easy low Curzon chairs, rich teapoys revolving book stands, glassdoor book cases, selected point-glassdoor almirah, oint door almirahs, mahogani dressing chairgiass, dressing chests of drawers, iron and brass single cots, highly polished wooden double bedsteads, rich chests of drawer, sewing machines, phonographs were selected records, electric table fan, rich glassware, crockeryware, platedware, drawing hall curtains to site the property of Captain D. C. V. Fitzgerald M.O., I.M.S., and or catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Thursday.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as dining tables, chairs, carved tables, cabinets, side boards, drawing room complete, suites, phonographs, chests of drawers, single and double almirahs, cottage piano, typewriters, dressing and washing tables, single and double beds, book cases, a large lot of old clothings, tosh safes, etc., etc.

By order of a well known European shop.
12 straight stones, 3 collapsible French stones.
9 electric radiators No. 1, 10 electric radiators No. 2.
3 W. K. ice making machines, 20 carbotoon machines, 1 weighing machine.
By order of the office concerned.
14 bundles insulated wire of different sizes.
10 cases Japanese rice starch.
200 reams bank post papers 20 lbs.
20 cwt. coach schews of different sizes.
205 blankets.

AT 4 P. M. (S. T.).

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of B. Chellarean of Hathras.
10 pieces brocaded poplin.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1917.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.
Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.
For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

'FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

CONSUMPTION

For many years the most eminent Doctors have striven to find a cure for this disease which kills 9 lakhs in India every year.

My wife was treated by famous I.M.S. Doctors and others. At length, I was told, she had only a few weeks to live. Luckily I was given a remedy made of Indian herbs. The results were so remarkable, that a famous Calcutta Doctor, who had examined her on various occasions, described her improvement as "miraculous."

Then I cured a Government Official under supervision of I.M.S. Civil Surgeon. He resumed work last April and his wife has written on 9th November:—"It is indeed a WONDERFUL REMEDY."

Tuberculin so largely used in India, is condemned by a world famous specialist and many other Doctors as a failure.

My treatment is made from Indian herbs and is naturally suited to an Indian constitution, tho' it is equally successful with Europeans.

A cablegram has come from Australia asking for further supplies.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

of a Mahommedan lady. Father writes under date 26th November:—

"I saw her yesterday, she appeared to me much better in appearance and talked and laughed and moved about as if she was no longer a sick person. To-day Doctor Sahib examined Rabbo thoroughly and he is of opinion that the lung has been much cured."

N.B.—A month ago she was rapidly losing weight and was bedridden.

Poona patient writes under date 26th November:—

"I feel ever so much better."

Another patient states that Colonel —— says he is doing splendidly.

Multan gentleman writes 24th November:—

"I find my wife has gained weight, strength and colour."

N.B.—So-called "Hopeless" case.

Rangoon gentleman 4th November reports steady increase in weight and says:—

"The appearance of patient is quite cheerful and bright, no more vomitting of blood and cough since 10th September."

Punjab gentleman writes 16th November:—

"I express my hearty thanks for the trouble you have taken to CURE him."

I could easily fill "The Chronicle" with similar reports.

I shall be
IN BOMBAY,
11th to 18th December,
seeing my numerous patients.
Write for
Free Interview and proof of
MARVELLOUS CURES.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

YOUR CLOTHES WILL COST YOU LESS AT

A.R. DIAS & BROTHERS

The suits are CUT WELL, FIT WELL & WEAR WELL. The materials are best BRITISH made at prices Cheaper than other Tailoring Houses.

Address: 51, Meadow Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotnams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.
—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIVAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvas "Charutar's AMRITBINDU." Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, Amrit Bindu Office, Nadiad. 1042

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST for an old established mercantile firm. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1105

WANTED—A LADY TUTOR for a Hindu girl intending to appear for Matriculation Examination next year. Second Language Sanskrit. Apply to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1098

WANTED—A CLERK for corresponding in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi, pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, AMRITBINDU Office, Nadiad. 1043

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN capable of supervising Job Department of a Printing Press. Must have good experience in giving estimates. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced PARSI CLERK, strong in Correspondence and Accounts to work in an iron foundry. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1097

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGERS for the "Tata Industrial Bank". Salary from Rs. 1,500 upwards per month according to qualifications. Banking experience essential. Apply in writing with full particulars to TATA SONS AND Co., (Banking Department), Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 953

WANTED—ASSISTANTS for Cash, Accounts, Subscription and Advertisement Departments of a newspaper office. Those having previous experience only need apply, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—MATRICULATES and NON-MATRICS should apply with testimonials for the post of a teacher to the undersigned. Pay Rs. 20 p. m. and Rs. 25 p. m., respectively. ANUKULRAI P. KIKANI, Hon. Secretary, Vyavasthapak School Committee Fort Saikad T. V. Rly. 1108

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Agriculture for the Gurukula University Kangri, Hardwar. None need apply who is not conversant with all branches of the subject. Salary according to qualification. Apply at once with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the GOVERNOR, the Gurukula, Gurukula Kangri P. O. Dist. Bijnor (U. P.). 1099

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER to take responsible position as Clerk of important works including blasting, excavation, stone and brick masonry, cement concrete, and building work, etc., on large scale. Applications will be considered from only such men as have held similar position and present unquestionable credentials and references. Apply Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1107

WANTED—For Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Limited, in British Central Africa:—A smart OFFICE CLERK with knowledge of Railway Stores Bookkeeping. Must also be a good typist. Salary Rs. 150 per month. A PARSEE LOCOMOTIVE FITTER to take charge of Running Sheds at Out-stations. Salary Rs. 195 per month. An INDIAN BOILER MAKER. Salary Rs. 150 per month. TERMS.—Three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1084

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1083

WANTED—Experienced and efficient COMPOUNDERS having previous experience of drug store work. Apply in person with testimonials to N. POWELL & Co., Lamington Road, Bombay. 1074

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for a Princess aged 12, Hindu nationality, lodging free, pay Rs. 80 to 100 according to qualifications, promotion on approved service. Apply with reference, etc. to J. R. MURKUTE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Shahpura, Mewar. 1063

WANTED.—A B.Sc. or a B. A. with science as his optional subject with previous experience, to serve as a Science teacher, in the V. J. High School Pandharpur, on Rs. 60 per month. Those, who wish, should apply to the undersigned with their testimonials before the end of November 1917. (Sd.) V. A. JOSHI, Chairman. School-Board, Municipal Office, Pandharpur 7-11-17. 714.

WANTED.

WANTED—One thousand maunds COUNTRY SOAP within eight days. Apply with rates to Box No. No. 491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1106

WANTED to SELL—AN OLD BOILER 28' by 7', 50 lbs. pressure with accessories. Write to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1104

A GENTLEMAN just returned from England wants BOARD & LODGING immediately, on or near Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Write to Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

BOILERS Second-hand, 30ft. by 7ft., 26ft. by 6ft., 20ft. by 6ft. One steam Engine to drive 70 gins FOR SALE. Apply PLATT COY, Two Tanks, Bombay. 1044

FOR SALE—One FRAME and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

TO BE LET

TO LET—Offers are invited for letting the 1st and 2nd floors of house in Ash Lane, Fort, now in the occupation of M. H. Dehdashti, Esq., and of the 3rd floor, now in the occupation of Mrs. Lennon. Apply to the TRUSTEES of Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi Trust, in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 1052

LAND TO BE LET—The extensive open piece of land near Lamington and Foras Roads, belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal is to be let. Apply for particulars to R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the above estate, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 956

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. S. "UME MARU."

IN continuation of my advertisement dated 22nd November, 1917, Consignees, as well as shippers of export cargo, interested, are now requested to sign the General Average Bond, to declare the value of their goods, and to deposit 2 per cent. thereon for contribution towards General Average.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
1087 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Ready-money House." 1003

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION & SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

OPPOSITE PRINCE'S DOCK.

AS usual at this time of the year we again appeal for funds to provide a Christmas Tree and Feast for the Sailors. We fully realize that this year there have been great demands on the Public for their support of charities, but we hope it will still be possible to find funds to enable us to give the Sailors their usual Christmas entertainment. More than ever they deserve our consideration at the present time.

Gifts of money, fruit, tobacco, or presents suitable for the Christmas Tree, should be sent to the Rev. J. Bilby at the Seamen's Institute, Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION,

FOR SALE AT THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

TWO POPULAR SIDE SHOWS.

THE "TOPSY TURVY HOUSE," complete as at present working in the Exhibition and the illusion known as "THE SPHINX."

Both of these Side Shows have attracted much attention during the past week and should prove a good investment to Travelling Showmen, etc.

Offers to be sent by 8 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, to THE HON. SECY., The Exhibition, Town Hall, Bombay. 888

NOTICE.

IN response to a widely expressed desire, the Committee have decided to keep the Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites and Grand Fancy Fair Open upto WEDNESDAY, 5th December, inclusive.

Season tickets and passes already purchased will be available. Day tickets will be as usual.

On Sunday, the 2nd December, the Exhibition will open at 2 p.m., and close at 12 p.m., and on other days it will open at 4-30 p.m., The Grand Fancy Fair will be closed on Sunday but will open on Monday to Wednesday at 4-30 p.m.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.
888

NOTICE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Reception at Government House on Tuesday, the 4th instant, will enter by the Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the Upper Gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Reception will also be by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number, will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

On departure, as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

Guests coming in motor cars, are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.

Guests coming in carriages or motor cars, are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the Lower drive.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree, are desired to note that as the Lower Road to Government House is very narrow carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 1st December, 1917. 1101

NOTICE.

THE TENDERS are invited for the supply of 2,000 feet canvas hose, according to specification, which can be had from the Storekeeper. They should be sent to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before 12th December, 1917, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) A. MASTER,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Stores Department,
Ahmedabad, 30th November, 1917. 1100

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Ericson, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damaged cargo. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAIAN MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Singapore, and the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE HAIR collected in fasli 1326 at the Shaving Shed at Simhachellam Temple, Vizianagram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District will be sold by Public Auction on 17-12-17 at Simhachellam, which is about 3 miles by road from Simhachellam Railway Station, B. N. Railway.

The hair which will be put up for sale amounts to 5,125 lbs. of short hair of under one foot in length and 1,500 lbs. of hair of from one foot to two feet in length. Offers in writing must be received before the above date at the

For further particulars, apply to the TEMPLE AMIN, Simhachellam, Vizagapatam District.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership-at-will heretofore subsisting between DEVCHAND MULJI CHOKSEY, MANILAL PERMANANDAS and JESHANKER JADAVJI, carrying on business as Goldsmiths and Silversmiths at Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, under the style or firm of "Choksey Hunsraj Mulji and Co." has been DISSOLVED as from the 3rd day of December 1917.

Our clients Messrs. DEVCHAND MULJI and JESHANKER JADAVJI will from the 4th day of December, 1917, carry on their own business under the name or style of "CHOKSEY HUNSRAJ MULJI and Co." at Shaik Memon Street, aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of Dec. 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Devchand Mulji Choksey & Jeshankar Jadavji.
1110

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJBAI, of Bombay Parsi widow and sole Executrix of Mr. FAKIRJI NANABHAI CHAINA, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. ESUFALI SAKAFALI GODHRAWALLA. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on a part thereof, situate, lying and being at De Lima Street, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,371 square yards and 8/9 of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 192, 193, &c., New Nos. 11508, 11511, Old Survey Nos. 454 to 457, 458, 460 to 462 and New Survey No. 3351 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Chimnaji Rawji Street, on or towards the West by De Lima Street, on or towards the North by the junction of the said De Lima Street and Chimnaji Rawji Street and on or towards the South by the Nawab Tank Bridge and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5070 and Street No. 51, De Lima Street, Ward Nos. 6758 (1), Street No. 4, Ward No. 6758 (2), Street No. 4-A and Ward No. 6761, Street No. 7, Chimnaji Rawji Street and were formerly and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the foundations of an intended building laid on a part thereof situate, lying and being at Chimnaji Rawji Street, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 306, 307, New No. 11603, Old Survey Nos. 463, 464 and New Survey No. 3342 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sebastian Gonsalves and partly by the property of Jamsetji Hirjibhoy, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond it vacant land of the Bombay Port Trust and on or towards the south partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Sebastian Gonsalves and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6762, Street No. 8, Chimnaji Rawji Street and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1102

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) SIR EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON, BARONET, and (2) MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON, both of London Jews and (3) the said SIR EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON and Messrs. ABRAHAM JACOB RAYMOND and ALBERT RAYMOND, of Bombay Jews, the last four as TRUSTEES of an Indenture of SETTLEMENT, dated the 23rd day of February, 1916, and made between Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, Baronet (since deceased) of the one part and the said Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias Sassoon, Messrs. Meyer Elias Sassoon, Abraham Jacob Raymond and Albert Raymond of the other part have CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client, BAI HAMABAI FRAMJEE PETIT. ANY PERSON having any CLAIM in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing Revision Survey No. 95, admeasuring 11 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts together with the bungalow and other buildings stading thereon (with all the furniture and other articles of ornament and use fittings, partitions, pots, pans, utensils and goods and things, etc., etc., of whatever kind now lying therein and thereabouts), situate at CIVIL LINES in POONA, assessed by the Municipality of Poona under No. 71, Civil Lines, in the Registration Sub-District of HAVELI, in the District of Poona and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bund Garden Road, on or towards the West partly by the property known as "Villa Rachael" and partly by Bungalow No. 74, Civil Lines, on or towards the North by the Sassoon Road and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lines and which said premises are known by the name of "Ashley House" and are now in the occupation of Mr. C. N. Wadia.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1072

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 468 of 1916.

MANGOOBAI, widow of DHARMAN PANDU MAHATRE, of Bombay Agree Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Siwree, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs

(1) LAXMAN MOGHAJI PATEL and DHARMAN MOGHAJI PATEL, both of Bombay Koli Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Siwree, Koliwada, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

and

Messrs. SURVEYOR & Co. .....Applicants.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 7th day of July, 1916, it was ordered inter alia that Balkrishna Haloji Mahatre as the legal representative of the plaintiff Mangoobai, widow should pay to Messrs. Surveyor & Co. the sum of Rs. 1,522-15-6 being the balance of their taxed costs of the suit and also the costs of and incidental to the summons and order made thereon

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 17th day of August, 1917, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Balkrishna Haloji Mahatre the legal representative of the Plaintiff Mangoobai widow of Dharman Pandu Mahatre and all other members of the joint family of which he is the manager in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Toka Tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Siwree Village outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4 New No. 16794, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 23 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F Ward and No. 2396 and Street No. 1090 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land of Allarakhia Poonja on or towards the West by the land of Padman Dwarkait Mahatre and on or towards the North and South by public passage.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, 1918, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the after noon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Balkrishna Haloji Mahatre the legal representative of the plaintiff Mangoobai widow of Dharman Pandu Mahatre and all other members of the joint family of which he is the manager in the said lands or premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1). The claim of the Collector of Bombay of Rs. 1-12-5 as arrears of land Revenue due in respect of the property noted above.

(2). The claim of Panaji Sobaji & Co. for Rs. 2,312-14-9 (i.e., claim filed for Rs. 2,337-14-9 less Rs. 25 as agreed).

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Balkrishna Haloji Mahatre, the legal representative of the plaintiff Mangoobai, widow of Dharman Pandu Mahatre and all other members of the joint family of which he is the manager to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Balkrishna Haloji Mahatre, the legal representative of the plaintiff Mangoobai, widow of Dharman Pandu Mahatre and all other members of the joint family of which he is the manager have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. SURVEYOR & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law. 1109

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of ABDULLA JUSAB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

MAHOMED NAZIRKHAN, of Jaora, Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, a Dafedar, at Jaora, now retired, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 22nd day of November, 1917.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1103

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10

POPULAR PICTURES.

"THE DEVIL S PAY DAY"

A SOCIETY DRAMA:—A man about town while spending a holiday in the country falls in love with a farmer's daughter and marries her. She does not flourish in the city air and the man soon has affairs with other women. He arranges a divorce and the woman devotes her life to being revenged upon him.

"WANTED A HUSBAND"

SPLENDID COMIC FILM:—A girl's husband is a Commercial Traveller and is away when her uncle summons her to his hotel so that he may see the man she has married. A great deal of money hangs in the balance and another man is substituted for nubby, who, however, arrives at the wrong moment. The tangle resulting is very funny.

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, and Ans. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

REMEMBER

BEGINNING OF THIS MONTH

SPECIAL

"OUR DAY"

SHOW

COMING SHORTLY.

ANOTHER IMMENSE ATTRACTION

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FULL DETAILS.

LOOK OUT

FOR SPECIAL SHOW in aid of

"OUR DAY" FUND

at

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

On Sunday the 9th December
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GWALIOR FAIR AND EXHIBITION. 1918.

The Gwalior Fair and Exhibition will this year be held for 15 days commencing from Monday, the 11th March 1918, and will end on the evening of Monday the 25th March 1918. The Fair and Exhibition will take place near the Race Course grounds.

2. A large number of shops and horse, cattle and sheep dealers are, as usual, expected to come to the fair. In order to attract visitors and for their entertainment, the Fair has been combined with the Gwalior Spring Race Week and an interesting programme of events has been arranged as follows:

Events in the Mela grounds.

12-3-1918	Wrestling.
13-3-1918	Assault-at-Arms.
14-3-1918	Wrestling.
15-3-1918	Assault-at-Arms.
16-3-1918	Wrestling.

Events on the Race Course.

17-3-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.
18-3-1918	Morning	Tent pegging
	Afternoon	Hockey.
19-3-1918		Races.
20-3-1918	Morning	Paper chase.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
21-3-1918		Races.
22-3-1918*	Morning	Tent-pegging.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
23-3-1918		Races.
24-3-1918	Morning	Tent-pegging
	Afternoon	Gymkhana.
25-3-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.

ALAKH DHARI.

Gwalior, 7th Nov. 17. } Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior State, and President Exhibition and Fair Committee.

"OUR DAY"

THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, may be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer, and are available up to the 6th December.

For every Book of twenty tickets sold one complimentary Ticket will be given FREE.

Valuable prizes have already been received, a Motor Car, Horses, several pairs of Bullocks, Buffaloes, Shot Guns, Rifles, Gramaphones, Pianos, Jewellery, Pictures, Furniture, Ornaments, Elephant Tusks, Provisions, Musical Instruments, Daggers, Swords, over Rs. 5,000 in cash prizes, and many others too numerous to mention.

A list of these valuable prizes can be had on receipt of two annas.

BUY A TICKET, IF NOT SEL... BOOK OF TICKETS, WHICH WI... TITLE YOU TO A FREE TICKET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P M.

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
The Super-sensational Serial
THE
"IRON CLAW"
"IRON CLAW"
featuring the famous
"Exploits of Elaine" Trio
PEARL WHITE
CREIGHTON HALE
SHELDON LEWIS
This week two episodes
THE VANISHING FAKER
AND
THE GREEN EYED GOD
"THE LAUGHING MASK"
WHAT IS HE?
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 4 As.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
PATHE PRESENTS
The Eminent American Star
EDWARD ARDEN
in the
IRON HEART
IRON HEART
IRON HEART
A GOLD ROOSTER
Play in 5 Acts.
A Magnificent Story of a
STRONG MAN
and
THE GLITTERING
SOCIETY and WEALTH
OF THE IDLE RICH
PRODUCED REGARDLESS
OF
EXPENSE
EMPIRE
Comedies.

ARE YOU READY ?

The great epoch-making event of the althletic world starts in Bombay on

Wednesday, December 5th

when the world-renowned famous Hindi Rajput Lady Sandow

MISS TARABAI

will commence to perform her prodigious and astounding feats. The whole city is now in throes of excitement on her arrival, In feats of sheer strength, **Miss Tarabai** stands unrivalled;

WITH HER

CIRCUS TROUPE

of more than 50 artists, she will perform her wonderful feats every night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the spacious Mandap erected near Grant Road Station, at the junction of Lamington and Foras Roads,

Book your Seats early to avoid disappointment.

PKICES OF ADMISSION :

Box (6 seats) Rs. 20; Box (each chair) Rs. 4; Reserved Circle Rs. 3
First Class Rs. 2; Second Class Re. 1; Gallery 8 annas.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
MLLE. STACIA
NAPIERKOWSKA
The celebrated Russian Dancer
IN
A highly emotional Drama
entitled
"THE MYSTERIOUS"
in 4 Acts.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
"JAILED"
Starlight Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TIME—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

IN FULL SWING!

THE SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT SERIAL
"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"
is daily drawing large crowds at every show
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road—opposite Cama Baug.)
First six parts of this mighty and powerful Serial of 35,000f eet is shown this week.
Every part is full of thrills and exciting events of daring adventures !
Commence seeing this Serial right from the beginning.
ALSO THE LATEST.
GAUMOUNT GAZETTE
and a Screeming Comic film.
TIME AND HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2
PRESENT GALA ATTRACTION
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
presents
Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
including
TOM AND EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISSES ROSIE & PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
THE
GIRLS HE LOVED
SEE THE
GIRLS FROM ENGLAND, SPAIN
FRANCE, JAPAN & BOMBAY
AND DON'T FAIL TO SEE
TOM MELBOURNE
AS THE BACHELOR.
The Musical Comedy will be preceded by a Pot Pourri of songs. Burlesques, etc., by the various artistes.
THURSDAY NEXT DEC. 6th
3 MUSICAL PLAYLETS 3
THE JOSS MAN, THE BROKEN MIRROR
AND
TOM MELBOURNE
AT
"OUR DAY" EXHIBITION

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME
Never before in the history of filmdom in Bombay has such a production been shown. We very strongly recommend all
TO SEE
this best monkey film ever screened in India or anywhere out of India
CHUMS
a four reel Italian film production
FEATURING
the genuine world-famous man-monkey
CONSUL III
who has been rightly called by all as
THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN OF THE ANIMAL WORLD.
It is being shown every day
AT
7, 8-45 10-30.
with the usual half rates
at that popular cinema theatre
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

	Bales.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis]	32.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 30th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.80+17
February	22.79+19
March	22.73+16
April	22.71+16
May	22.69+16

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.	
Dec	21.42	
Dec.-Jan.	21.27	
Jan.-Feb.	21.17	
Feb.-Mar	21.08	+52
March-April	20.99	
April-May	20.91	
May-June	20.83	
June-July	20.75	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

M G. Bengal Good	17.52
" " Fully Good	17.77
" " Fine	18.02
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.86
" " " Fully Good	19.11
" " Fine.	19.30
" Broach Good	21.14
" " Fully Good	21.32
" " Fine	21.50
" Scinde Good	17.52
" " Fully Good	17.77
" " Fine	18.02

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 1st.

	Bales.
Total In Sight	5,605 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	333,000
East Indian " "	127,000
American " "	3,042,000
Other " "	70,000
Total Sales	18,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Sepeculation	--
" Export	--
East Indian Export	--
" Stock	55,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	--
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	--
American Afloat	10,000
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	174,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov 30th

Day's Exports to Great Britain		14,000
" to Continent		25,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		7½
Demand Bills		4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars		84½

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S. Ports	166,000
" Exports to Great Britain	58,000
" " to France and Continent	46,000
" " to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,173,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,042,000

New York Dec. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Jan.	29.38—13
" " Mar.	29.09—11
" " May	28.88— 9
Spot Cotton at New York	30.90—10
" at New Orleans	Unchgd. 29.13
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	28.04—11
" May.	27.83
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	84½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec 1st

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Featureless	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	50
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	54½
Government Securities 3 %	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.25

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 1st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£93⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Dec. 1st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C I F Afloat	78
Wheat Soft Red Karachi	77/6

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs.	75/6

RAPESEEDS

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct -Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Buyers not offered	600
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov.	595

London, Nov. 30th.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	595

London, Dec. 1st.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec Sellers	21/6

Tone :—Quiet little on offer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value	2,5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec steady paid Sellers	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 3.

This morning the nominal quotations for Good Broach was Rs. 538/9. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 533½ for Good Broach and remained quiet but steady at about this price for some time. There was little doing and the rate gave way later on to Rs. 531½. At Colaba the tone of the market was rather steadier. Fluctuations occurred and Good Broach closed at Rs. 533. Only a moderate business has been done to-day.

Ready Cotton continues steady with a fair demand for New Crop, stocks of which are small.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	--	April	533
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	--	January	565
" Nagpur Kampti	--	"	565
" Khamgaon Akola	--	"	531
" Khandeish	--	"	500
" Muthia	--	"	485
" Bengal	--	"	451
Fully Good Bengal	--	"	418

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 3RD DECEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	454	422		1-25 January
M G.Sind Punjab	440			"
M.G. Wardha	562			"
M. G. Nagpore	560			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	533			"
M.G. Khandeish	505			"
M.G. Muthia	505			"
M.G. Broach	--		535	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd Dec. 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G)				
Bengals (M.G.)				
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)				
Khandesh (M.G.)				
Jalna (M G)				
Barsee (M.G.)				
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)				
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)				
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)				
Yeotmal (M.G.)				
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)				
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)				
Broach (M.G.)				
Surat (M G.)				
Mathia (M.G.)				
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)				
Sawgd. Dharwar				
Westerns (M.G.)				
Westerns (H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.)				

Rates are Rs. 6 lower than yesterday.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 3,

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	5,998-8
Total up to date	24,22,606-12

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 1st December :—

Cotton	7,612 bales
Wheat	15,499 cwts
Linseed	2,662
Sapa, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	77
Gingellyseed	1,028
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	430 "
Castorseed	3,375
Rice	29,690
Myrabollams	735 "
Cottonseed	2,629
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	2,430 "
Jowar	653 "
Maize	6
Barley	483 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 27-10.
Sovereign 17-5.
Silver Ready ex-duty 101-5.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 101-5.
Silver 2nd Sett. 101-9.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months sight credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 months' sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 206½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 294.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150½.
60 days' sight Japan Rs 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent small pieces 69½.
3 per cent small pieces 58.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 78.
Municipal long-dated 78.
Muncipal short-dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93½.
Sanitary 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Benk of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day out of respect for the late Mr. Trimbakrao.

The New Stock Exchange was opened up to 2 o'clock and a fair amount of business was put through chiefly in Standards, Fazulbhoys and other weaving mill shares. The market was weak owing to heavy deliveries for the December settlement and weak holders unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Standards 2180, Nagpurs 2700, Swadeshis 2000, Fazulbhoys 892/8, Indore Malwa 410, Indian Bleachings 245, Crescent 280, Currimbhoys 445, Pearls 677/8, Simplexs 985, Davids 672/8, Bombay Uniteds 900, New Greats 320, Finlays 477/8, Shapurjis 156/4, Tata Ordinary 257/8, Shivrajpurs 51, Central India Mining 51, Bundi 23, Alcocks 1110, Bombay Tramways ordinary 370, Swans 570, and Bombay Steams 295.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 1st December, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 177,69,114	
" Deposits at Branches " 106,46,734	2,84,15,848
Other Deposits	30,36,71,611
Post Bills	3,931
Sundries	30,81,676
Rs.	35,45,73,066

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	739,02,526
Other authorised Securities	27,77,098
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	112,07,841
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	387,54,874
Bills Discounted and Purchased	168,08,324
Dead Stock	9,12,209
Stamps	7,725
Bullion	3,186
Balances with other Banks	12,00,556
Sundries	4,59,928
Cash	20,84,68,300
Rs.	35,45,73,066

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF DECEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

32-17 Municipal Appeal No. M 18-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Commissioner v. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. & ors, Wadia G & Co., Part Heard.

33-17—361-17—Matubhai J & M, Bejnath Harnandrai v Keshowji Ramji Lakhmidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

35-17—582-16—Ardesir H D & Co, Parashram Keshav Padhaye v Rikabdas Bhugwan, Rustomji & G.

36-17—1257-16—Bhimji & Co, Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v The B B & C I Ry Co, Crawford B & Co.

38-17—631-17 Pandia & Co, Hemraj Jairam v Messrs J A Begbie & Co a firm, Little & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

71-17.—Matubhai J & M, Cawasji Maneckji Gobhai v. Hormusji Jamsherji Joshi & anr.

505-17.—Patell & Ezzekiel, Jamsetji Kawasji Jossawalla v. Framroz Maneckji Sethna, M B Chothia.

753-17.—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co., a firm v. Maganlal Motilal Vakil, Pandia & Co.

80-17.—Captain & Vaidya, Jadhowji Devkaran a firm v. Moti Dhanji & anr.

1054-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Biharilal Jatram & ors v. Gopichand Sunderlal & ors.

069-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs. Amulakhchand Mewaram a firm v. Messrs Shriram Chunilal a firm.

DENTA

OTHER ORGANS

Decaying and distorted teeth re retention of food debris, in which THE MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DE LOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, in fecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

Lahori Dhussa
Kashmiri Alwan
Malida Comforter
Malida Chaddar
Kashmiri Shawls
Gold-worked Shawls
Dorukha Alwan
Ram Puri Chaddar
Pattur; Pushmina goods
Lady Shawl & Saree

SUPPLIED TO—

T. M. the Queens of England, Greece and Norway, Lords, Earls, Members of Parliament Governors, Ambassadors, Commanders of the Armies and many Maharajas and Rajas of India etc., etc.

Detailed price-list sent post free

Amir Chand & Sons,
SHAWL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LAHORE.

1178-17.—Rustomji & Gin. Haridas Rowji v. Balmakund Ganpatram.

1188-17.—Surajmal & Co., Thacker Naranji Haribhai v. Khatree Lachmidas Tricumji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1197-17.—Surajmal & Co., Thacker Purshotam Umersey v. Khatrie Lakhmidas Tricumji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1205-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Shaik Adam Abdulalli v. Abdulalli alias Abdealli Ahmedji.

1212-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Ismail Haji Moosa v. Shaik Abdul Gafar Shaik Innus Vasaikar, Purnanand & Co.

1219-17.—Mans H M & Co., Jehangir F Gagrat v. Chaganlal Kamalsi Juza & anr.

1249-17.—Captian & Vaidya, Abdulla Nazaralli v. N Roy & Co., a firm, Motichand & D.

1260-17.—Bhimji & Co., The Hindustan Co. operative Insurance Society Ltd. v. Bai Bachoobai Rubin.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

955-17.—Ardesir H D & Co., Messrs. Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor & Co., a firm v. Nawab Davar, Ul-Mulk Bahadoor & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ard H D & Co., Narottamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha a firm, Mehta D & L, Moti & D, Part Heard, 24-11-17.

357-92—Matubhai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal & Co, Part Head, 30-11-17, Notice d. 14-9-16.

761-17.—Surajmal and Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

40-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Trikhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co, For postponement.

1220-16.—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

1007-11.—Vachha & Co., Fatimabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji & ors Jehangir & S. Little & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Merwanji K & Co., For Postponement.

[illegible]9-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M Crawford B & Co.

659-16.—Bhimji & Co. (for a panper), Maneckbai widow v. Ramabai widow & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.

754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co

1355-16—Rustomji & G Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

...AND ...EN.

TO-DAY.

...th Vad of Kartik, 1974.
...medan: 18th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 25th of Khordad, 1287.
Jewish: 19th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans v. Hindus, Second Dady.
Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.
Indian Industrial Commission leave for Lahore.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Meeting of Bombay Exemption Tribunal, 11-0 a.m.
Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans v. Hindus, Third day's final match.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency v. Parsis, First Day.
Bombay Natural History Society Meeting of members and their friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.
Last Day of food Exhibition and Funny Fair.
Entertainment by pupils of Cathedral High School in aid of "Our Day" fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 7.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsis, Second Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Empire Cinema: 4-20, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Roman Catholic employees of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Chief Constructor's Department, will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass on Sunday the 9th December, 1917, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Gloria Church, Byculla.

SANATAN DHARMA EXAMINATION.

The Sanatan Dharma competitive prize examinations, owing to the outbreak of terrible plague in various centres of Gujrat and Kathiawar, will be held in January next instead of December.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION,

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-day, at 6 p.m., at the Improvement Trust Office, when Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Kt., will deliver a lecture on "Housing of the Working Classes in Bombay." The lecture is open to the public.

GOLD NECKLACE STOLEN,

The Police have received a report from Mr. Narayan Govind Mantri, residing at Damer Lane, to the effect that about 1 a.m. on Sunday last his daughter raised an alarm that somebody was attempting to remove a bracelet from her person while asleep. Mr. Mantri and others getting up discovered that a gold neck ornament of the girl was missing.

ALLEGED THEFT BY AYAH.

Haji Sidick Khatri, residing at Abdul Rehman Street has reported to the Police that his eight-year-old daughter Sarabai was taken by her ayah, Jainabai for a walk on Sunday evening about 4 o'clock. The girl who was found alone at Byculla at 7 p.m. said, when questioned, that Jainabai took her by rail to Dadar where she removed her ornaments stating that there were thieves thereabouts and then brought her back to Byculla. The ayah has disappeared and ornaments of the estimated value of Rs. 455 are missing.

FATALLY RUN OVER BY A CART.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on Monday touching the death of a Hindu girl, five years old, named Indirabai, residing with her parents at Supari Bag Road. It was seen from the evidence that the deceased was crossing the road on the morning of the 29th instant when a cart laden with coal came up and the girl slipped and fell at the back of the right wheel of the cart. Hearing an alarm raised the driver stopped and backed the cart when the wheel passed over her right leg. The driver alighting from his seat fell. Indirabai was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The first conference of all the credit cooperative societies in the Sholapur District was held at Mohol in the Madha Taluka on the 29th November, under the presidency of H. H. the Chief of Ichalkaranji. The proceedings commenced with a speech by Mr. Deshpande, Chairman of the Reception Committee. The president then delivered his address. Several resolutions were passed the most important among them being those relating to the formation of guaranteeing Unions softening the rigidity of the principle of "one society for one village" and allowing the formation of group societies under special circumstances and the establishment of District Co-operative Banks.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

CORPORATION'S AMBITIOUS SCHEME OF EXPANSION.

GOVERNMENT COOPERATION SOLICITED.

The most important subject of discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday was the Schools Committee's scheme for making primary education in the City fully free and compulsory in the course of the next ten years.

In accordance with the Schools Committee's recommendations, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, its chairman, had moved that Government should first be addressed with a view to ascertain whether they were willing to bear one-third of the cost of the scheme in accordance with the understanding arrived at between the Government and the Corporation when the control of primary education in the city was transferred to the Municipality. Mr. Navalkar resuming the debate said that it was no use launching on the scheme without first ascertaining the intentions of Government,—whether they were ready to co-operate with the Corporation in financing the scheme. If the Government declined to contribute anything, then it was for the Corporation to decide whether they should introduce free and primary education in the city at their own expense. It was, therefore, essential that they should first address Government.

Mr. H. Nanavaty in supporting the School Committee's recommendations, said the question at issue was whether they should give primary education to every boy and girl of school-going age. If they once admitted the principle, nothing should stand in the way of their doing their duty. It was open to them to ascertain if the Government was willing to co-operate with them by bearing one-third of the cost of the scheme. He was, therefore, in favour of approaching Government, as suggested by Mr. Setalvad.

"ENOUGH OF LOOSE TALK!"

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram said that member after member had spoken in connection with the School Committee's report, but he regretted to note that no member had come forward to state that the Corporation should boldly declare that the time had come to make education free and compulsory in the city. He believed that the time was ripe for free and compulsory education being introduced in the city. He did not believe in voluntary measures. Unless there was compulsion it would be difficult to accelerate the course of primary education. He supported the resolution moved by Mr. Setalvad.

"ENOUGH OF LOOSE TALK!

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha observed that it was most discouraging to hear so much loose talk about free and compulsory education. He regretted that several members spoke without any knowledge of the true state of things. He utterly denied they had been shillyshallying all these years. Were they aware of the difficulties there stood in the way of compulsion? Did they know that there were not a sufficient number of teachers? They must go on improving and increasing the number of Schools until three-fourths of the school-going children received primary education. There would be no difficulty in making education free and compulsory for one-fourth of the population. He drew the attention of the members to the progress of primary education made in the city during the last few years. The principle of compulsion was all right, but they should consider the question from the point of practicability. He hoped that the Corporation would not waste their time in further discussion, but pass Mr. Setalvad's resolution without any further ado.

MR. SETALVAD'S APPEAL. TO MEMBERS.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, in replying to the debate, said that the resolution did not ask the members to commit themselves to anything further than what they stood committed to already. The Corporation was not asked to commit itself to all the details of the scheme or to any new principle. They were only asked to approach Government with a request that Government should contribute one-third of the cost. If their requests were acceded to, they would get six lakhs of rupees from Government and they would have to find 18 lakhs more. If the Government declined to contribute one-third of the cost, it would be open to the Corporation to consider whether they should undertake the scheme themselves at the cost of 24 lakhs. He did not think that they would have any difficulty in finding money for the scheme. In view of their expanding revenue, the Commissioner had assured them that it would not be difficult to find the additional outlay for the extension of primary education the city. He appealed to the members to rise to the occasion and prove that they deserved the title of being the premier Municipality in the country. He appealed to them not to shrink their responsibility in the matter or the extra expenditure involved in the scheme, which would be only a flea-bite in view of their expanding revenue.

Mr. C. V. Mehta's and Dr. Master's amendments both suggesting that the report should be referred to a committee of the Corporation were then put to the vote and negatived.

Mr. Setalvad's proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority of votes.

Mr. Dhimatram Navalram Pandit of Surat, a Gujarati writer and the head of the Visnagadha Nagir Brahmin community died in Bombay on Tuesday last at the age of fifty-two.

VERNACULARS & UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

INTERESTING DECISION OF SENATE.

There was a meeting of the Senate held last night, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. Consideration was resumed of the report of the committee for the purposes of constituting a joint Board for holding the School Final and Matriculation examinations.

Professor Dhruva moved an amendment that vernaculars should be one of the subjects to be examined by the University. He said this was a subject which could be very well examined by the University, as it was an important subject.

Professor Bhate seconded the amendment.

Mr. Talati said it was no use adding to the burdens of the students, which were already heavy. He opposed the amendment, and said the vernacular should be for one of the certified examinations.

Mr. D. G. Padhye said the vernacular was a subject included in the curriculum for the matriculation examination. Was it proper under the circumstances that it should be deleted and be made an examination where a school certificate was sufficient?

A PINCHBECK EXAMINATION.

The Hon. R. P. Paranjpye said so far as the vernaculars were concerned, there was not much latitude left to the schools as there were so many text-books in the schools. If they were keen on making their students study the vernaculars they should make it a university examination.

Mr. K. Natrajan said he opposed the amendment. If there was one subject which could be left out of University examination it was the vernaculars. Boys spoke the vernaculars at home; read their newspapers in vernaculars; then where was the necessity of a pinchbeck examination. It was no use throwing additional burdens on the students.

Mr. Gharpure said that vernaculars should be studied thoroughly, and for that purpose, there should be a university examination; he did not think because the students spoke it at home there should be no university examination.

Dr. Ranina said students who could write long letters in English and other languages, were unable to write in their own vernaculars. He thought vernaculars should be studied more thoroughly.

Prof. Bhate said boys were not given adequate time in their vernacular studies. And if they were to be adequately studied they should be made a subject for university examinations and not a school examination.

Prof. A. L. Covernton opposed the amendment.

Mr. J. D. Bharda said if they wanted the vernaculars to be better taught they should leave these to the schools themselves. Schools could manage these things far better, and no use could be served in burdening the students with more examinations.

Prof. Kanitker said if vernaculars could be studied better they would be a great help to the study of English. He supported the amendment.

A COMBINATION OF LANGUAGES.

The Hon. Mr. Covernton said all the arguments that were brought in the case of geography and science in favour of them were inapplicable to this subject. If they put in vernaculars after having knocked out of it geography and science, they would make the examination a mere combination of languages. He opposed the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah said our attitude regarding the vernaculars was faulty and indifferent. Vernacular alone had been relegated by the Committee to the Schools. They had brought many subjects for the university examinations excepting the vernaculars. This was an easy subject in which to hold an examination. They owed a duty to vernaculars. There were some who were indifferent to vernaculars, but should they come in the way of those who wanted to study the vernaculars? Their students who passed the examinations did not possess even a modicum of vernaculars.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman opposed the amendment.

There was close voting on the amendment, and the amendment was carried by a majority of one vote only.

ANSWER PAPERS IN ENGLISH.

Mr. K. Natrajan then moved an amendment to regulation 14 that all examination papers should be answered in English. They should not, he said, give up a long standing institution unless they thought it was worth doing. They should not have a change for the sake of a mere change alone. He did not want to interfere with the School Final examination at all, the Government might bring in an amendment in that case, but in the case of Matriculation he would insist that the papers should be answered in English. If they adopted this regulation as it stood, there would be a multiplicity of examiners for the various languages. There were great practical difficulties in the way, but it was better to err on the side of high ideals. He saw no benefits in the present regulation as it stood. They were saying that the English standard of students was very low, and were they going to improve that standard by introducing this regulation? He did not believe in the assertion that it would be a great burden on the students. There could be no objection in reading English. Students would like to answer their papers in any one language and not in different languages as was suggested. Vernacular was not likely to be forgotten, as it was a spoken language, but that was not the case with English. He held strongly that English should be the medium of instruction, and to abandon the policy would mean wrecking the work of the last 75 years.

Dr. A. Powell said he agreed with the previous speaker entirely. The great ambition of his life had been to pass the Matriculation of this University (laughter) but since then a new ambition had risen in his breast and that was to pass the School Final examination (laughter) and then to pass an examination in Portuguese (laughter). He thought if there was any subject which could be answered in the vernaculars it was elementary science

A TRIAL OF 75 YEARS.

Prof. Limaye said he wanted the question to be considered by the Senate thoroughly, and this was the time to do it. Government had given them an opportunity of answering the papers in the vernaculars, and they must take advantage of it. Mr. Natrajan had absolutely failed to understand the question. He had not brought this question because the knowledge of English of the boys would improve, but that the knowledge of the subjects in which this option was given would increase and that knowledge would be more substantial in their answers as also fuller. They had given a trial for 75 years to the old system. So far as the position of English was concerned, they had not the least idea of doing it. English was going to be their national language and if India was going to be a nation English must be their language. When vernaculars were used they served a very good purpose. By introducing vernaculars, they would popularise knowledge.

At this stage the Senate adjourned till 5-45 p.m. to-day.

ALI BROTHERS.

BENGAL MAHOMEDANS DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim Baksh Elahie presided at a well attended public meeting of Mussalmans to-day at the Town Hall, to demand the release of the interned Moslems and to consider the question of the recent Behar riots. Mr. Rahim, in the course of his address, strongly condemned the conduct of the Hindu rioters and reminded the Hindus that the Mahomedans of India could not be terrified into giving up any of their religious rights and that they would sacrifice their last drop of blood to preserve the honour of Islam and he expressed the gratitude of the Moslem community to the Nizam for the princely donation of one lakh for the relief of the victims in the Behar riots. He earnestly urged the immediate release of Mr. Mahomed Ali and other interned Moslems to remove discontent of his community.

Resolutions were passed urging the release of the interned, condemning the Hindu rioters in Behar, asking the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the riots, expressing thanks to the Nizam for his donation for the relief of the sufferers in Behar and expressing appreciation of the courage shown by the members of the All-India Moslem deputation in refusing to present its address to the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu in consequence of the condition imposed by the Government of India that the passage in the address regarding release of interned Moslems must be deleted.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

At a public meeting held on 2nd instant at Kalyan under the joint auspices of the Home Rule League Thana District Branch, and the Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, and presided over by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaiday the following resolutions were passed unanimously and they were sent to the Secretary of State Mr. Montagu by wire:—

1 That this meeting earnestly urges upon the Government of India to proclaim general amnesty to all political prisoners and release them forthwith.

2 That this meeting sympathises with the objects of the intended public meeting to be held shortly in Bombay for pressing upon the attention of the Government to release all political prisoners.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

BENGAL LEADERS' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

At the adjourned sitting of the conference of representatives from Congress associations in Bengal, Mr. C. R. Das presiding, a scheme of reforms with special reference to Bengal demanding full provincial autonomy was drafted and approved.

THE FOODS EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour, if you will give insertion to the following in your valued journal.

On my learning that there would be an "Exhibition of goods and household requisites of Indian production" at Bombay, I at once made up my mind to see the show and travelled about 1,100 miles to make the best of the opportunity. On my arrival here I visited exhibition stalls and was greatly pleased to mark the admirable way in which exhibits were arranged and all the systematic arrangements with reference to them, but I was greatly surprised to note that a prominent place has been awarded to the exhibits of the Japanese manufacturer, who has so often been acknowledged as our greatest competitor in commerce and industry on platforms and press. I wish the authorities concerned may kindly enlighten the general and anxious public, whether Japanese articles form part of "Household requisites of Indian production." Without any further comment I leave it to the conscience of the authorities concerned to decide whether to allot a place to foreign articles in an exhibition solely held to stimulate Indian productions and its sale was in keeping with the aim of the exhibition.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

A CORRECTION.

In the letter of "Philo-Junius" appearing in our yesterday's issue, the word 'Nilkanth' was inadvertently substituted for 'Sri Kanth' and 'Vaishav Brahmins' for 'Virashaiv Brahmins.'

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDUS VS. MAHOMEDANS.

MAHOMEDANS MAKE 202 RUNS.

FINE INNINGS BY NAZIR HUSSAIN AND YUSUF BEG

JOSHI'S GREAT BOWLING PERFORMANCE.

The great Quadrangular contest for the cricket championship of Western India commenced on the Esplanade yesterday, when the Hindus and the Mahomedans met in the first match of the tournament. The start which was made at 11 o'clock was witnessed by a smaller number of people than in previous years, but the attendance increased as the game progressed and by the time the restart was made after the luncheon interval, there were over 10,000 spectators present. The Mahomedans were lucky to win the toss and they naturally elected to go in first to bat. Their first effirt realised 202, the Hindus responding with 28 for one wicket, when stumps were drawn for the day.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Mahomedan innings underwent quite a number of vissicitudes. It opened in a disastrous fashion, Ferozekhan and Murad, two fine batsmen, being dismissed with the total only at 8. Then, however, Yusuf Beg and Ferozuddin added 66 for the third wicket. But with the former's dismissal the aspect again became gloomy for the Moslems, who lost the next three wickets in pretty quick succession, these adding only three runs to the total. Then again, Nazir Husain and Abdus Salam considerably retrieved the falling fortunes of their side by making a fine seventh-wicket stand but the eighth wicket fell without any addition to the total, and though Khan Mahomed Khan made a gallant attempt to augment the total he did not receive much assistance from his colleagues, and the Mahomedans' first venture came to an end with the total only at 202.

MAHOMEDANS' BATTING FAILURE.

The Mahomedan total of 202 was not a poor one and would be considered quite respectable on the kind of wet, treacherous wicket which obtains during the monsoon when these contests used to take place in the past and it would place the side making it in a fairly safe position then. But on the fast, easy wicket such as yesterday's which usually obtains in Bombay during the cold season, it cannot by any stretch of imagination be looked upon as a satisfactory one for the Mahomedans. They are a strong batting side and they were expected to put up a better fight than they actually did yesterday. With the exceptions however of Nazir Husain, Yusuf Beg and Khan Mahomed Khan, none of the other Mahomedan batsmen rose to the occasion, with the result that a strong batting side like theirs was disposed of for the not very respectable total of 202 on an almost perfect wicket. The Hindus have lost one wicket in making 28 but they also are a strong batting side and being more enterprising, it would not be surprising if they topped their opponents' total by a hundred runs or even doubled the number.

UNENTERPRISING BATTING.

The result was due more to a lamentable lack of enterprise on the part of the majority of Mahomedan batsmen than to any superlative strength of Hindu attack. Except for a quarter of an hour at the start, the wicket played fast and easy. It was in fact a batsmen's paradise and a bit of enterprising batting would have taken the total to at least 300. The Hindu fielding was close and keen and their bowlers maintained on the whole a good length. Joshi especially bowled with great precision and rarely sent down loose deliveries but at no stage of the game was he unplayable and the Mahomedan batsmen could have punished the other Hindu bowlers without undue risk. The case with which Yusuf Beg and at a later stage Nazir Husain and Khan Mahomed Khan hit the Hindu bowlers proved this beyond doubt. With the exception of this trio, however, the rest of the Moslem batsmen preferred to adopt ultra-cautious tactics. The adoption of of such tactics when the first two Mahomedan wickets had fallen for a paltry 8 was perfectly defensible but Ferozuddin committed a deplorable blunder in continuing to resort to them after he had been well set. His example was followed by several other Mahomedan batsmen, and it became altogether exasperating when even Saleh Mahomed Khan, the sturdy Kashmerian, preferred to play a barndoor game tapping with a gentleness rare in him, deliveries which a couple of years ago he would have had no hesitation in despatching to the boundary.

NAZIR HUSAIN'S ATTRACTIVE INNINGS.

Nazir Husain, the famous Delhi player, gave the most attractive batting display of the day, knocking up 45 within a short space of time. He hit out with refreshing freedom, compared to the unreasonable self-imposed restraint of most of his colleagues. Going in sixth wicket down with the total only at 79, he treated the Hindu bowlers with scant respect from the very beginning of his innings, and assisted by Abdus Salam added 69 for the seventh wicket. His was the sort of game which the latter Mahomedan batsmen especially should have endeavoured to play, and it is to this utter lack of enterprise on their part that the fact of a comparatively small Mahomedan total should in the main be ascribed.

YUSUF BEG'S SCIENTIFIC BATTING.

Though not quite so attractive from the spectators' point of view as that of Nazir Husain's Yusuf Beg's was a more scientific display of batting. Matters had assumed a decidedly gloomy aspect for his side which had lost two good wickets for only 8 runs, when the Poona batsman went in and contributed an invaluable innings of 40. He wisely took no undue risks but at the same time he allowed no loose deliveries to go unpunished, furnishing a fine contrast to the hesitating methods of his colleague Ferozuddin at the other end. He gave a fine exhibition of late cutting and it was a treat to watch the masterly fashion in which he time after time cut the bowlers. Khan Mahomed Khan of Aligarh also played fine cricket, contributing 34 in faultless style and remaining unbeaten when the Mahomedan innings terminated. A word of praise is also due to Abdus Salam for his well-played 22.

JOSHI'S FINE BOWLING.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by S. M. Joshi, who sent down no less than 15 "maidens" out of his total number of 41 overs, and captured 5 wickets for a little over 10 runs apiece. This must be considered a remarkable bowling performance in view of the fact that the wicket gave him no assistance whatsoever. He kept up a magnificent length throughout and cleanbowled no less than four out of his five victims. The Hindu fielding was quite keen, Deodher especially distinguishing himself in this department, while Mehta, the young Wilsonian, also did good work behind the wickets.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Mahomedans won the toss and naturally elected to bat first on a good wicket. Ferozuddin of Rawalpindi and Ferozekhan of Kashmere opened the Mahomedan innings, Chanda Rana delivering the Hindu attack from the Gymkhana end and Joshi of Poona from the northern end. Ferozuddin opened the Mahomedan account with a single off Rana but shortly after the Mahomedans met with a disaster, Chanda Rana completely beating Ferozekhan with a well-pitched delivery. The cheap dismissal of a fine batsman like Ferozekhan naturally disappointed the Mahomedans (5—1—0). Murad of Rander, who joined Ferozuddin, had a short existence at the wicket as he had made only 1 when Joshi clean-bowled him (8—2—1). Yusuf Beg of Poona was now associated with Ferozuddin. The batsmen adopted cautious tactics in view of the excellent length maintained by the Hindu bowlers, and the game consequently became somewhat dull at this stage. Yusuf Beg, however, enlivened matters a bit by making the first boundary stroke of the day, sending Rana for 4 and hoisting the first ten on the board.

YUSUF BEG'S FINE STAND.

Runs came in singles, the first twenty being signalled after an hour's play. Yusuf Beg greeted the figure on the board by finely cutting Rana for 3, Ferozuddin sending the same bowler in his next over to the Waudby Road boundary. The pace had quickened a bit, and the Hindu skipper now put on Shivram to bowl in place of Rana. With a single off the bowler, Yusuf Beg telegraphed 30. The change in bowling had the effect of again reducing the scoring pace and 40 took pretty long in coming. Ferozuddin continued to play a cautious game but Yusuf Beg occasionally made some very pretty strokes and a fine boundary cut by him off Shivram was greeted with loud cheering. He next cut the same bowler for 3 and signalled the half century amid cheering. The Mahomedan batsmen punished Shivram occasionally but found considerable difficulty with Joshi who kept up a magnificent length and sent down quite a number of maiden overs. The Poona man's bowling, though it had kept down the scoring, had, however, not been productive of any decisive result during the last hour and he was consequently relieved, Dalvi being entrusted with the attack in his place at 56. At 1 p.m., when play was adjourned for lunch the Mahomedans had made 57 for 2 wickets, Yusuf Beg being 31 not out and Ferozuddin 17 not out.

On the re-start after lunch, Ferozuddin twice placed Joshi to leg for 2 and sent up 60. Yusuf Beg responding with a magnificent boundary cut off Rana. A little later the Poona batsman splendidly drove Joshi to the Waudby Road boundary, and 70 was telegraphed. Ferozuddin now opened his shoulders, cutting Rana for 3. The Mahomedans then met with the worst piece of ill-luck that they could possibly have Yusuf Beg, who had been playing an excellent game, succumbed to a beautiful delivery off Joshi, the ball neatly taking the bails off. The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket for his 40, which included four 4's and was unmarred by a single chance (74—3—40). K. Tamboowala now partnered Ferozuddin.

A ROT SETS IN.

Joshi now sent down a few tempting ones and Ferozuddin though he held out for a time eventually succumbed to the temptation and in slashing at him was finely held at mid-on by Deodher. Ferozuddin had been in for two hours for his 25 which consisted mostly of singles (75—4—25). Visram, the skipper, joined Tambuwala, who gave Joshi a hot chance low down in the slips off Rana but was missed. The total had been increased by only 3 when Joshi got past Visram's defence with another well-pitched delivery (79—5—2). Abdus Salam was next associated with Tambuwala, who soon after was beaten by Rana (79—6—3). Syed Nazir Husain of Delhi, who was the next man in, started as usual in a merry fashion, slashing at the bowlers. Matters had assumed a decidedly gloomy appearance for the Mahomedans, who had lost the last three wickets for an addition of only 4 to the total. Nazir Husain, however, considerably raised the drooping spirits of the Mahomedans by splendidly driving Rana to the ropes and he next hit him for one but an overthrow by Vithal added 4 to the total, which now reached 90, and soon after Nazir Husain telegraphed the century amid loud cheering by sending Rana to the boundary, and the chering was renewed on Abdus Salam finely lifting Rana over the southern boundary. 110 appeared on the board.

NAZIR HUSAIN'S MERRY CAREER.

Nazir Husain and Abdus Salam had made the pace a bit too hot to suit the Hindu skipper, who at 113 placed Shivram in charge of the attack, relieving Rana. The change however had little effect on Abdus Salam and Nazir Husain, who banged merrily away, the former hitting Shivram to the eastern boundary and 120 went up shortly after, and Nazir Husain, not to be out-done by his colleague, hit the same bowler in identical fashion, and in the next over sent Joshi to the boundary. 130 went up, and the batsmen continued to hit out and another change in bowling took place, Dalvi relieving Joshi. The score stood at 148 when Abdus Salam, in trying to place Shivram to leg, was leg before wicket (148—7—22). The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket for his 22. Shortly after, Nazir Husain shared the same fate, being leg before wicket to Dalvi. The Delhi man had played an attractive and invaluable innings of 45, coming as it did when Mahomedan wickets were falling fast, and he was loudly chered on his return to the pavilion. His was the brightest batting display of the day, his merry innings including no less than four 4's and one 5 (148—8—45). Saleh Mahomed Khan of Kashmere and Khan Mahomed Khan of Aligarh were now associated, the latter hitting Dalvi for 4 and hoisting 150, 160 coming in quick succession.

MAHOMEDANS ALL OUT FOR 202.

A double change in bowling took place at this stage, Joshi relieving Dalvi, and Rana going in place of Shivram, but the batsmen steadily raised the score which at 4 p.m. stood at 180. At the tea interval which was taken at 4-15 p.m., the Mahomedan score was 190 for 8 wickets.

The present Scores are:—

On the resumption after the tea interval, a few singles came in and then Khan Mahomed Khan sent up the second century amid tremendous cheering. Shortly after, Joshi broke through Saleh Mahomed Khan's defence (201—9—15). The Kashmere man had played steady cricket, assisting Khan Mahomed Khan to raise the score from 148 at the fall of the eighth wicket to 201 at the fall of the ninth. Erfani, the next man in, skied one of Shivram's deliveries and was finely held by Deodher, the Mahomedans' first venture terminating with the total at 202 (202—10—1).

HINDU INNINGS.

The Hindus entered upon their first venture at 4-50 p.m., Dalvi and Kantak facing Khan Mahomed Khan and Abdus Salam who delivered the attack from the southern and northern end respectively. Dalvi opened well, hitting Khan Mahomed for 2, but immediately after he played on to the Aligarh bowler (2—1—2). Mehta joined Kantak, nicely cutting Khan Mahomed to the boundary and beautifully placing Abdus Salam to leg for 4. The first ten appeared on the board after 25 minutes' play. This was a slow rate of scoring. Sometime after Kantak finely hit Abdus Salam, for 4, putting up 20 on the board. The batsmen continued to play "keeps," runs coming in in singles. At 28 Nazir Husain relieved Abdus Salam at the Gymkhana end. The Hindus had made 28 runs for 1 wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. The scores:

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

Ferozuddin c Deodher b Joshi	25
Feroze Khan b Rana	0
C. A. Murad b Joshi	1
Mirza Yusuf Beg b Joshi	40
K. A. Tambuwala c Rana	3
M. M. Visram (Capt.) b Joshi	2
Abdus Salam l-b-w., b Shivram	22
Syed Nazir Husain l-b-w., b Dalvi	45
Saleh Mahomed Khan b Joshi	15
Khan Mahomed Khan not out	34
P. B. Erfani c Deodhar b Shivram	1
Extras	14
Total	202

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S. M. Dalvi b Khan Mahomed	2
V. V. Kantak not out	7
V. P. Mehta not out	14

D. B. Deodhar, P. Vithal, G. P. Gaikwar, P. Ganpat, M. D. Pai (capt.), P. Shivram, S M. Joshi M. H. ChandaRana to bat.

Extras ... 5

Total (for 1 wicket) ... 28

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

Rana	26	86	8	2
Joshi	41	52	15	5
Shivram	21.5	53	5	2
Dalvi	6	17	2	1

Rana bowled one "no ball."

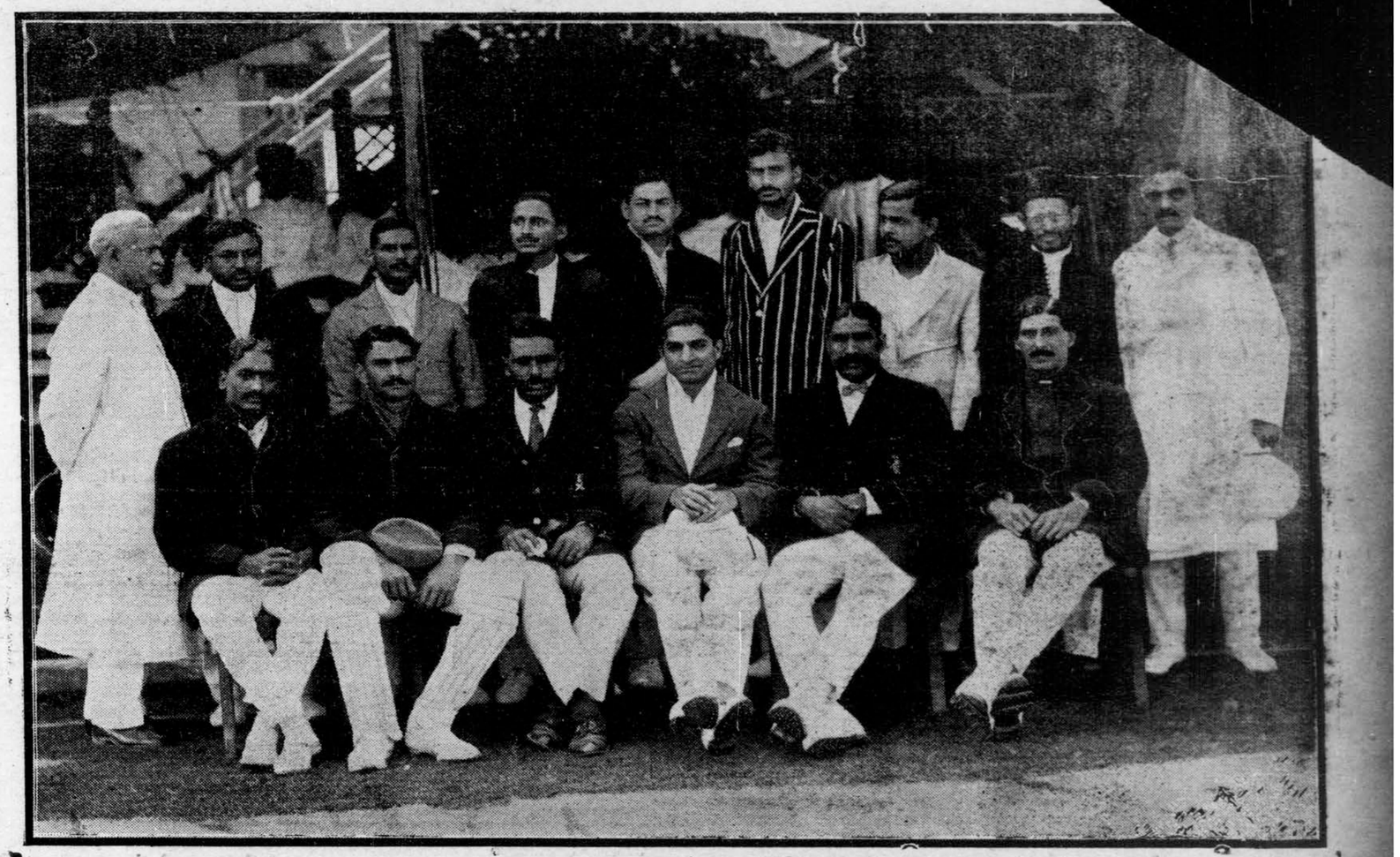
Hindus—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Khan Mahomed Khan	6	14	1	1
Abdus Salam	5	5	3	0
Nazir Husain	1	0	1	0

Umpires: Messrs. J. L. Bilimoria, R. E. Mody and P. H. Davar.

Scores: Messrs M. M. Ali, B. D. Kelsekar and Parekh.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.



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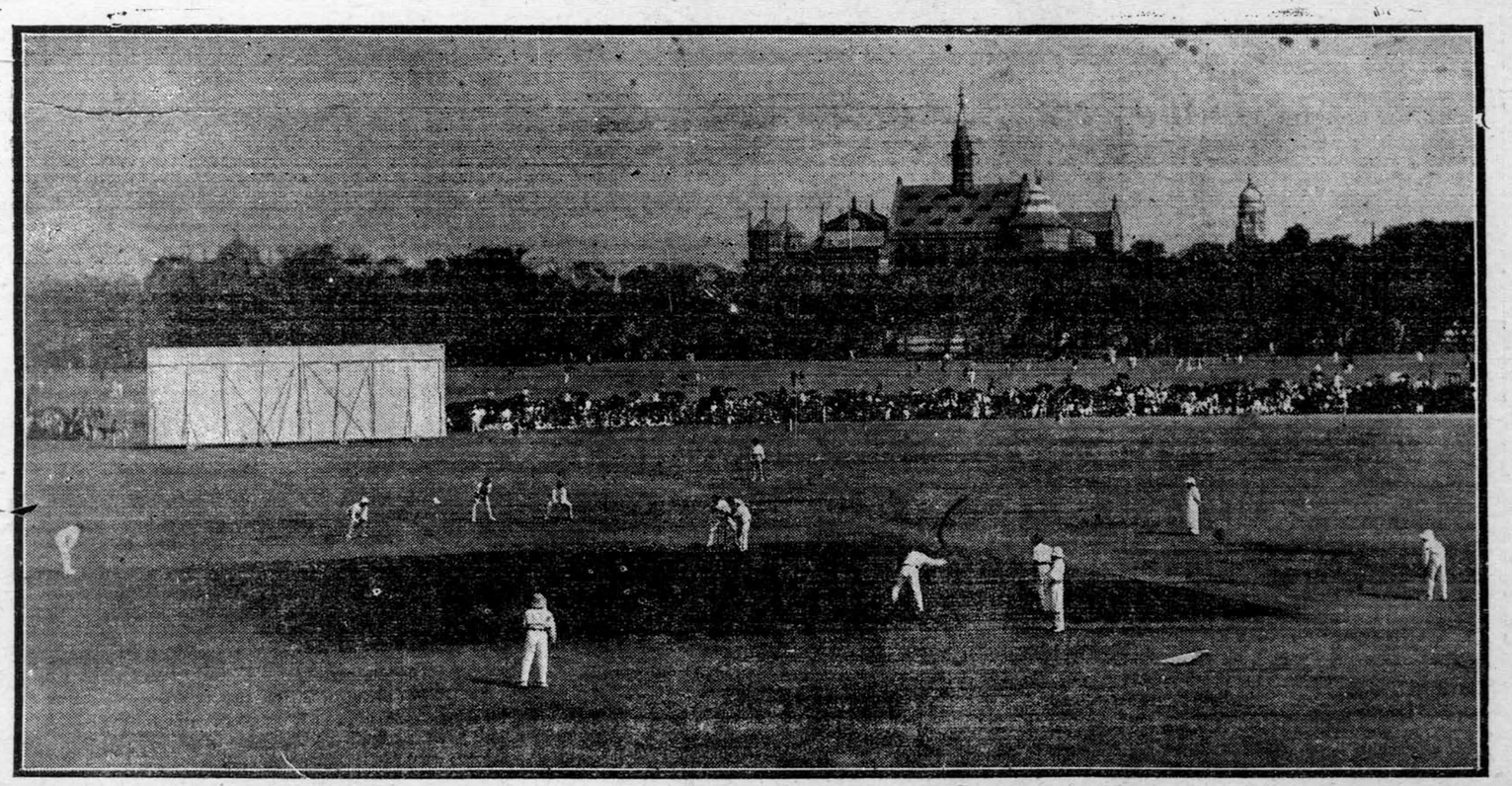
THE MAHOMEDANS BATTING.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

A. VALLABDAS—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December, 4, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTS—II.

We stated yesterday that the two most serious aspects of the allegations which have been made against the departments concerned of unduly favouring European firms against their Indian competitors in the matter of Tent and Leather equipment supplies to the Army are :—

(1) The suffering which appears to have been caused to our troops in Mesopotamia by the policy thus pursued.

(2) The enormous extra expense to the tax-payer caused by the payment to these favoured firms of higher rates than those paid to other contractors, (a) without any evidence, as far as we can see, that these rates have been paid for a superior article, (b) with the suspicion on the other hand that they have been paid for articles which were not always up to the standard laid down by Government itself, but which were passed by Government inspectors in their case, while Indian contractors, on the other hand, were being very strictly dealt with in this respect.

As to the first, we would like to take the reader at the outset to view the scene in Mesopotamia in about the Spring of 1916, since the picture, when taken in connection with what was going on at the time in India, illustrates more vividly than anything else could do the point which we want to drive home. Here is an extract from an article contributed to the "Times of India" a very few days ago in appreciation of General Maude, who had then just died, by a member of his staff. The authenticity of the statement of the writer can thus hardly be questioned. The writer is speaking of the period immediately following the failure of the attack on the Dujailah Redoubt, when General Maude and his troops were encamped for a month or more alongside the river at a place called Abu Roman. He says :

> During that time General Maude lived in a small single-fily 8olbs. tent and sat writing always during the heat of the day when many a younger man was overcome by the heat. It was about this time that *we were given a few E. P. tents but he refused to have one of these to himself until he knew that all the sick men in hospital could be accommodated in such tents.*"

This, of course, only confirms many reports that we have received regarding the discomforts that the troops had to undergo at that time in this respect, and it is more or less common knowledge. But it is not common knowledge that, at this very time, the factories of Indian contractors, which could have supplied the deficiency from which the Army was suffering, were more or less idle for want of a sufficiency of orders, and, what is more startling still, hundreds of tents supplied by Indian contractors were lying in the Bombay depot for weeks and months together unpassed by the inspecting officers for various excuses which were put forward, though these very tents were accepted afterwards from time to time. But had they been passed at the proper time the shortage then existing in Mesopotamia need not probably have occurred and we should not have been presented with this discreditable picture of a noble-hearted general himself persisting in the use of an inferior type of tent, because he refused to consider his own confort before that of the sick and wounded ; nor should we be burdened with the distressing reflection of these sick and wounded men suffering discomfort for the want of tents while the department responsible for the supply of this equipment was playing a game with hundreds of the articles required lying in the Bombay depot. We do not think it is very necessary to go much further in justification of the contention that here is a grave case for enquiry, and we do not propose to do so to-day. But there is a great deal more to be said on the matter and we shall deal with it further on a future occasion, showing that orders have been deliberately witheld from competent and tried Indian contractors while they have been showered on their European competitors. We may add, however, that we are credibly informed that this business of delaying the passing of the tents supplied by Indian contractors has been carried to outrageous lengths, and that the process of inspecting and passing them, which could and should be disposed of in a few days, has been lengthened into several months.

We will pass for the present to the other point we have mentioned. Now it is a fact that the European mills in Cawnpore have been paid at very much higher rates for their tents than the rates allowed to Indian manufacturers, and that these rates have been steadily raised during the past year or more, chiefly, as we are informed, on the recommendation of the inspecting officer at Cawnpore. We have been in correspondence on this subject with a very high authority, who has been careful, however, to mark his letters "private and confidential," and there is no doubt as to the accuracy of two matters which appear to us sufficiently startling. One is the fact, as stated above, that these higher rates have been paid to the Cawnpore Mills, involving, as we have said, an enormous increase of expenditure of public money, running into many lakhs of rupees, and the other is that, until the outbreak of the war, these mills, unlike their competitors, had no previous experience of this class of work but were quite new to it, while,—and this is still more startling—their goods have been passed throughout by a gentleman who also came quite fresh and inexperienced to the work after the outbreak of the war, and whose services were used, as we have reason to believe, in preference to officers thoroughly experienced in the inspecting and passing of tents, whose services were available. Now the only excuse for the payment of higher rates to any manufacturer would be that he supplied a better quality of goods. Our information, which is too detailed to go into in the present article, though we shall do so on another occasion, is that this cannot be possibly established in the case of the tents for which these exorbitant rates have been paid, and for which orders have been given in preference to those which Indian contractors are willing to supply at much lower rates. One plea put forward is that the higher rate is considered permissible partly on account of the European supervision in the Cawnpore Mills. That is a reason which we do not think stands investigation. There is absolutely no reason to believe that the supervision is any better than that exercised at some of the larger Indian factories. It has also been urged that "the resources of the usual Arsenal ciontractors were unequal to the demands and that Bombay proved unreliable both as regards dates of delivery and quality." This is an allegation which "Bombay" strenuously denies in response to our enquiries, and one which it is most anxious to meet, if the authorities will give it the opportunity of doing so in public. But in the meanwhile there is a very striking fact, which we have ascertained, which throws a very curious light on the reliability of this charge and which serves to strengthen the counter-allegation that the Cownpore Mills have been treated with some laxity on various occasions in respect of deviation from standard requirements. A firm in Bombay, as a result of the difficulties experienced in getting orders, asked for a sample standard tent to be sent them for their guidance. They were sent some time ago as a sample a tent manufactured ostensibly to Goverament specifications by a Cawnpore Mill. Quite recently they were asked to return this standard article sent for their guidance, to which they had been working,—though they did not consider it up to the class of goods they themselves had always turned out,—as it was "not strictly to specification." The firm were further informed that "it appears that certain defects in it were pointed out to your firm when it was issued." This the firm in question entirely deny, and, since there is no record of any such defects having been pointed out and it is hardly to be supposed that, if the defects were pointed out, the firm would have been allowed, as is, as a matter of fact, the case, to work to those defects, it may be assumed, that the firm which was being favoured at the expense of the Bombay firm was allowed to supply tents which were defective and not up to standard, and that the department blundered into issuing to the less favoured firm, which was prepared to work up to the proper standard, this sample tent, supplied by the favoured firm, which was actually defective. We ask any man of common sense how it could reasonably, happen, if the Government are paying a higher rate for a superior article, that this article sent out as a standard sample for the guidance of other firms, should prove to be defective. This incident, apart from other evidence, unless there is some very remarkable explanation of it, seems to knock the whole bottom out of the case for paying higher rates for the articles supplied by these firms which have been so generously patronised by Government. And this generous treatment, both in regard to the quantity of orders and the extravagant rates paid, let us repeat, has involved the country is a vast extra expenditure which the tax-payer has to bear.

BUREAUCRATIC CANT.

In giving his evidence before the Decentralization Commission the late Mr. Gokhale summed up the essentials of the problem of the Government of this country by stating that "the cry of the people everywhere is that the car of administration should not merely roll over their bodies but that they themselves should be permitted to pull at the ropes." The perusal of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the working of the mofussil municipalities during the year 1915-16, just published, must bring home the truth and the force of this cry to the mind of a dispassionate observer of events. "His Excellency the Governor-in-Council," so the Resolution runs,

"is pleased to observe that the record of the municipal administration during the year under review is, with a few exceptions, distinctly progressive and encouraging. The affairs of the municipalities have, generally speaking, been conducted with discretion and energy under the direct control of the non-official presidents who have, as a body, shown that they realise the responsibility devolving on them for the efficient and smooth working of the municipal machinery. An increased interest in municipal affairs is also generally noticeable amongst councillors, notwithstanding the fact that the spirit of faction and self-interest is still in evidence here and there to the detriment of work and progress."

For this appreciation of the capabilities of non-official presidents and of the increased interest in municipal affairs evinced by the councillors, the people of the Presidency, we have no doubt, will be duly beholden to the Government of Bombay ! But sincerely speaking, do the Government of Bombay expect the public to believe that it is quite a new phenomenon of practical politics that non-official presidents should be capable of conducting the affairs of their municipalities with discretion and energy or that municipal councillors should take increased interest in those affairs ? Is it, in fact, suggested that the piecemeal method of granting rights as "concessions" to municipalities has been unavoidable because from some occult sources Government have been enabled to convince themselves that the people of this Presidency have not yet fully proved their aptitude for local self-government ? The people of the Presidency are graciously informed that .

"in future the number of elective members on any municipality in the Presidency enjoying the privilege of selecting its president by a two-thirds majority shall not be less than two-thirds of the total number of its councillors, provided that the municipality complies with the conditions, (i) that it appoints as its chief executive officer a person approved by Government, (ii) that it agrees to pay him a salary according to a scale laid down by Government, and (iii) that it delegates to him such powers as the Government may from time to time prescribe."

It has been further graciously decided that, "if any such municipality desirous of enjoying the privilege of an extended elective franchise appoints of its own accord a Government servant as its chief executive officer on conditions (ii) and (iii), mentioned above, Government will be prepared to assist that body in defraying the expenditure involved by making a grant to it equivalent to his pension and leave contributions." If this is the nature of the "concession" and, if it is extended only to certain municipalities, it is not difficult to realise that the Government of Bombay have not progressed further from the view held in official quarters more than three decades ago, when, according to Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 on local self-Government, "it was commonly asserted that the people of India were themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-Government, that they took but little interest in public matters and that they preferred to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers." Lord Ripon's Government emphatically declared that they "do not attach much value to this theory," which found favour with many of their officers and proceeded to lay down in no uncertain terms

"that the task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilization and material prosperity. The annual reports of every Government tell of an ever-increasing burden laid upon the shoulders of the local officers. The cry is everywhere for increased establishments. The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look round for some means of relief, and the Governor-General-in-Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan *open* to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs, and to develop, or create, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government."

The ground of the policy outlined never had greater force than it has to-day when it is recognised beyond doubt that the lesson of the Mesopotamia muddle is the lesson of the history of the bureaucracy in every department of its activity, no less than in the sphere of local self-Goverament. It is all-important therefore, that, as a great Englishman once said, we must all clear our minds of cant and frankly admit that the sole reason why progress in local self-Government has been so little, is to be found, not in any real or supposed incapacity on the part of the people, but in the reluctance of officialdom to part with its monopoly of power. It is now better for Government and the people alike that the former should eschew, in their resolutions and reports, the kind of patronising attitudinarism as we have referred to. The public cannot be expected to tolerate it at this time of day. They are ready to forget the past and even forgive everything to a bureaucracy so long as it is honestly tenacious of mere power. But the time is long past for the toleration of cant. Now, nothing less than a full measure of local self-government, with reasonable safeguards such as those existing in other civilized and self-governing countries will be acceptable.

Notes of the Day.

The Corporation's Education Scheme.

The Bombay Corporation yesterday passed the resolution asking Government whether they are willing to bear one-third of the cost of the Schools Committee's scheme for making primary education free and compulsory in the city within ten years. In view of the resolutions which the Corporation has passed recently on the subject of education, we ourselves did not for a moment suppose that a self-respecting and practical-minded body like the Corporation would stultify itself by adopting the course suggested by some of its over-cautious members. Now that a determination, on the part of the Municipality, that no amount of expenditure will be regarded as too much to secure the early introduction of free and compulsory education, has been thus emphatically expressed, we trust the Government of Bombay will not be too punctilious about technical difficulties but will treat the Bombay Municipality generously by agreeing to defray one-third of the expenditure.

The Temperance Reformers.

A press-note issued by the Government of Bombay announces that the Excise Advisory Committees in future shall consist of an equal number of official and non-official members. This great "reform" is the outcome of the desire of the Government "that non-official opinion of as representative a character as possible should be available on the Excise Advisory Committees." The advance, however, obviously does not go far in view of the fact that in some provinces there is already a non-official majority on these committees and that the official president, who is all in all, will still be able to do the bidding of the Excise authorities, the non-official opinion being, as before, in a minority. Nor is this all. The solicitude of the Government for the interests of the legitimate consumer —a person never recognised by the State in this country in the pre-British days —is displayed in the power conferred on the official chairman "to coopt" an additional non-official member from those classes of the community which do not regard drink *per se* as a vice !"

Co-operative Housing.

Bombay presents few problems requiring such urgent attention and immediate solution as that of providing "homes" for its ever-growing population. The operations of the Improvement Trust have hitherto aggravated rather than removed the difficulties of this problem. Its solution will, however, be brought nearer if greater efforts are made in the future than, in the immediate past, to induce the people to migrate to the many fine suburbs which the city fortunately possesses. In this direction the Catholic community of Bombay has set an example which may well be followed by others, not necessarily on communal lines. On Sunday the Archbishop of Damaun laid the foundation of one of the cottages that are being built by the Bombay Catholic Co-partnership Housing Society, at Santa Cruz. The object of the Society, as the Hon. Dr. Fernandes, its president, stated on the occasion, is to provide modest colleges suited to the requirements of the members of the Catholic community, at modest rentals and make them, not merely acceptable residences but real homes with gardens, reasonable privacy and all the amenities of social life and recreation, or, in short, to build up a model self-contained Catholic colony on the most approved co-operative lines. The experiment will be watched by those interested in the housing question with every hope for its success.

Distress in Asiatic Turkey.

The interview of Reuter's representative with the high British military authority who suggested that the fall of Jerusalem was not to be expected without further strenuous effort, inclines us to advert briefly to the condition of Palestine to-day. Since the commencement of the war the entire country has become the highway of what was originally intended to be an army of invasion on Egypt, but which has had to be transformed into a force of local defence. According to the credible testimony of Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, the youth and manhood of Syria and Palestine, has been impressed and deported for military service or labour. Not only the food but even the clothing of the civilian inhabitants has been commandeered for the use of the army, and to aggravate the sufferings of the civilians the agricultural implements and pumping engines have also been seized to secure the metal they contained. To supply fuel for railways, what remained of the olive and fruit trees after the devastation by locusts in 1915 are being cut down. The slow process of starvation has ushered in a variety of diseases, typhus and kindred scourges claiming high percentage of appalling mortality.

Plight of the Arabs.

The tribulations are equally inflicted upon all the three principal religious sections of the people, Musulman, Jew and Christian. But, perhaps greater misfortunes even than those on some of the Christians were inflicted on the Arab inhabitants of the country, because of the Turkish retaliation upon them for the revolt of their brethren in the Hedjaz and elsewhere. Recent corroboration of their miserable lot was received through officials of the American Mission returned from Palestine. With the departure of these philanthropic Americans from Asiatic Turkey all hope of introducing relief into the harassed country has vanished. The Bishop of London recently, in making a strong appeal on behalf of the Relief Fund for the East, declared that the apathy of the people at home to subscribe liberally towards funds of this nature should be dispelled by the knowledge that the Sultan of Egypt had contributed one thousand guineas towards the Memorial Cathedral in Cairo.

The Rajpipla State.

The steady general progress of the Rajpipla State, under the guidance of the Dewan, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, late Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is evident from its latest administration report. The total receipts of the year under report exceed those of the preceding year by about two lakhs. The continued rise in the price of cotton more than compensated the cultivator for the deficiency in the harvest. The area under cotton is increasing gradually. The profits from the railway have increased from 3½ per cent. to 5 per cent. What is most notable, however, is the solicitude of the State in incurring an increasing burden of expenditure for the spread of education. The report says :—

Primary education throughout the State is free in the case of all girls, and also in the case of all boys of the Rajput, Mahomedan and Kaliparaj communities. Boys belonging to other communities have to pay a small fee of one anna per mensem, but even this small payment is excused in the case of those who are reported to be unable to pay this amount.

Secondary education receives similar attention from the State. The fees charged are very moderate. The State has generously placed, at the disposal of the High School, one of the newly-built palaces, thus affording ample accommodation for future expansion. The total cost of the Education Department of the State, during the year under report, came to Rs. 54,537 as against Rs. 51,509 in 1915-16. The continued evidence of the desire of Indian States to incur increasing expenditure, on education furnishes an object-lesson to some of the timid civic fathers of a "progressive" city like Bombay.

HOME RULE LECTURES BY MR. TILAK.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHOPDA, Dec. 3.

Mr. Tilak, Hon. Mr. Khaparde, and party, reached Bhusaval on 1st Dec. *en route* cession and a lecture on Swarajya at Bhusawal, Bhadli Jalgaon, Paldhi and Erandol Road stations. There was a procession and a lecture on swarajya at Dharangaon.

The party motored to Chopda at night. The whole town was illuminated. A grand night procession. After the presentation of an address in a silver casket and of a Home Rule purse, an appealing speech on Swarjya was delivered by Mr. Tilak.

There was a Moslem reception where Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Lokmanya lectured. Twenty-one life-members enlisted, the most notable member being a lady.

VIGOROUS FIGHTING ROUND MASNIERES.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

MAXIMALIST NEGOTIATIONS OF PEACE.

THE FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH STAND NEAR MASNIERES.

NINE ENEMY ATTACKS BEATEN OFF.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR AVION AND ARMENTIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 3.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—The enemy yesterday delivered nine separate attacks in the neighbourhood of Masnieres. We beat all off with heavy enemy lossses. Detachments of German infantry in the last attack gained a foothold in the village of Les-Rues-Vertes on the west bank of the canal de l'Escaut but a counter-attack drove them out.

We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Avion and south of Armentieres.

ATTACKS BETWEEN MOEUVRES AND BOURLON.

HOW ENEMY WAS MOWED DOWN,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—

German losses during the ambitious attack on Friday were terribly heavy particularly in the bigger of the two attacks between Moeuvres and Bourlon, where the enemy advanced across the open in closely massed waves not attempting even the smoke screen for concealment. Our gunners never had such an expanse of human targets. The ground is deep strewn over a very wide area with grey corpses. This attack launched by seven divisions achieved no success whatever owing to the intensity of our thickly concentrated artillery. The southern attack between Vendhuile and Masnieres was undertaken by five divisions and our line was temporarily pressed back.

HEAVIEST ENEMY LOSSES.

The enemy occupied and somewhat destroyed the stretch of railway near Gouzeaucourt before being driven back. The Guardsmen, supported by the dismounted cavalry and tanks, cleared the Huns from Gouzeaucourt and we regained Connelieu, capturing 300 Germans and forty machine-guns. Heaviest enemy losses were apparently experienced around Masnieres owing to the enemy's persistent attempt to advance. By far the greatest proportion of guns which had to be left during the first retirement was retaken and as previously mentioned most of the others were blown up or disabled.

ENEMY LOSSES IN LAVACQUERIE.

The Germans yesterday evening delivered fifteen attacks against the Lavacquerie positions. Reliable informants state that we killed more Germans opposite this part of the line within twelve hours than at any spot in the same time throughout the war.

We also advanced our line south of Vaillers and Gonnelieu, but last night threw back our line slightly in the region of Masnieres for the purpose of strengthening the defences. We took nearly 500 prisoners. we delivered a moonlight attack in the Passchendaele region last night beginning at a quarter past one and after sharp fighting gained two strong positions enabling us to complete the scope of observation in this region.

FIGHTING NEAR PASSCHENDAELE

ALSO IN AND AROUND GONNELIEU

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 3.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—The Rifles, North county and Home county battalions this morning captured some fortified buildings and strong points on the Main Ridge northward of Passchendaele and took prisoners. We withdrew unmolested last night from a sharp salient formed by Masnieres which the enemy was still shelling this morning. Ten hostile attacks on this front in the last twenty-four hours have been completely repulsed.

Fighting occurred in and around Gonnelieu and we broke up attacks in the neighbourhood of Lavacquerie and Bourlon. Our artillery successfully engaged concentrations of infantry in the vicinity of Moeuvres.

Despite clouds and mist on Saturday our aeroplanes made several successful reconnaissances over areas near the battle-fronts. Sixty bombs were dropped and many machine-gun rounds fired at the enemy's infantry on the roads. Bombs were dropped at night on the Roulers station.

OUR GAINS—A COMPARISON.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—The amount of territory the enemy gained in Friday's attack at a loss of thousands of bodies is so trifling that it will scarcely show appreciably upon a military map. Tactically the situation may be said to remain virtually unaffected by the fighting owing to our troops' magnificent spirit of determination.

The difference between our recent splendid victory and the German reply is that we have won our gains up to a depth of nearly six miles whereas the enemy have nearly everywhere been beaten back to the point from which they started. Their intention was to turn our line and pinch us out from our new salient in the direction of Cambrai. It was a test of respective fighting qualities with odds probably about three to one in favour of the Germans.

INTENSE FIRING ON ASIAGO.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK FROM MELETTE.

OPERATIONS ON BANKS OF PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 3.

An Italian official communiqué reports very intense artillery firing from the Asiago Plateau to the Lower Piave. We drove back the enemy attempting to approach Melette. One of our parties reached the enemy position in the Mount Pertica region but was unable to hold it owing to concentrations of fire.

Reuters correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that the Italians are now praying for rain. The drought has made the Piave very low greatly assisting the enemy who is endeavouring to cross by wading and by the use of pontoon bridges, constructed in night time, rafts and boats.

The Italian artillery has destroyed most of the last-named. The Italian generally purposely allow the enemy to cross and then fire right into the crowded troops who scatter like sheep, some running along the banks where they are shot down singly and others throwing themselves into the water hoping to regain the further shore.

MOMENTARY TRUCE IN BATTLE.

RESULT OF ENEMY EXHAUSTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Italy, telegraphing on 2nd, says that for the moment there seems to be a truce in the battle between the Brenta and Piave, the reason being that Austro-Germans have been forced to pause for breath after many days of unsuccessful and costly attacks. The interlude of calm however must not deceive us. Heavier and still heavier nemy attacks must be expected. The Germans and Austrians have profited by the fine dry weather of the last ten days to bring up reinforcements of artillery, and Italian airmen are constantly locating the new enemy battery positions which have already come under the fire of Italian guns before the French or British have fired a shot.

BITTER WEATHER.

The weather is already bitterly cold and the endurance of the troops fighting in the mountains has been subjected to a severe test. After the well-organised comfort of France, even in the war zone a few days in Italy brings home to one what Italians have had to endure since they entered the war. Only by the utmost economy, can the supplies of fuel be made to fill the passing day's needs in winter. Food is sufficient, but careful husbanding is necessary. Nevertheless neither cold nor rationing nor military misfortuno has availed to damp the resolution of the Italian people, and they face with entire calm the military and economic problems of the coming year.

ENEMY RAID ON ITALIAN COAST.

HASTY WITHDRAWAL BY ARMOURED TRAIN ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 3.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

It is officially stated that fourteen enemy light craft attacked the coast on November 28th, but counter-attacked by armoured trains they quickly withdrew managing to evade the torpedo-boats, sent in the direction of Pola to intercept them An armoured train hit an enemy ship.

EVACUATION OF VENICE.

DEFENDERS' DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VENICE, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 3.

Two-thirds of the population have departed and an average of a thousand is leaving daily. The remainder are receiving a shilling daily each and work. They declare they are resolved to defend the city to the last drop of blood. Their moral and spirit are of the highest. Only nine English remain including the family of the British vice-consul and Miss Constance Fletcher the novelist. She is bravely sticking to her post in a military hospital.

RUSSIAN ARMISTICE.

A DEMOCRATIC PEACE ON ALL FRONTS.

GERMAN OFFER THROUGH TROTSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Dec. 3.

Trotsky has informed the Allied diplomatists that Germany is prepared to negotiate a democratic peace on all fronts and asks the Allies whether they wish to participate in the negotiations opening on Sunday.

Count Kapnist, Chief of the Naval Staff, is imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul charged with fomenting the strike of officials.

A band of armed soldiers held up the express outside Moscow and robbed passengers.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, has issued a statement pointing out that Trotsky's armistice note was delivered to the Embassy nineteen hours after the Russian generalissimo was ordered to negotiate an armistice, thus the Allies were confronted with an accomplished fact. He adds that it is impossible for him to reply to a Government which his own Government does not recognise.

Trotsky has dismissed M. Malakoff, the new Ambassador in Paris.

RUSSIAN PEACE OFFER.

PROTEST BY U. S. AND FRENCH OFFICIALS IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 2.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

The American military representative at the Russian Headquarters, on behalf of the United States Government, has strongly protested to Dukhonin against Russia concluding a separate armistice.

The French representative told Dukhonin that France does not recognise the People's Commissioners and is confident that the Russian command will reject the criminal negotiations.

ENEMY FRATERNISING WITH ROUMANIA.

ARREST OF OFFICERS WITH MANIFESTOES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—The Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation. A Roumanian patrol arrested a German sub-lieutenant and a cadet carrying manifestoes and proclamations to the Roumanians.

SWEDISH PEACE PROPAGANDA.

SUGGESTED ARMISTICE AT CHRISTMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Swedish Peace Society has telegraphed to the Premiers of the belligerent nations suggesting armistice at Christmas.

INCREASED PAY OF GERMAN SOLDIERS AND N. C. O'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

In the Reichstag General von Hoven announced that the pay of private soldiers would be increased by one-third and that of non-commissioned officers by twenty per cent.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON RIGHT OF MEUSE.

NO INFANTRY ACTION REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 3.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports that artillery activity continues very great on the right of the Meuse but there has been no infantry action.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

A French communiqué reports, artillery duel in various sectors.

"WE SHALL CONQUER."

IMMENSITY OF OUR RESOURCES.

PREMIER'S STIRRING EXHORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 3.

Interviewed by the "Petit Parisien" Mr. Lloyd George stated:—The moment is very serious. Everything must give way before the importance of our object. We have men, munitions, economic and financial resources and the feeling that we are fighting for right. Let us strain every nerve now to make the unity of direction and control into realities. If we dont waste time and are resolved to win the war we shall do so. We must have will, patience, endurance and tenacity. Then we shall conquer.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

TURKS REPULSED NEAR BEITURELLAHTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—The Turks attacked at one yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of Beiturellahta and Birelburi and gained a foothold in our position. We ejected the enemy at daybreak taking 200 prisoners. The enemy's loss in the recent attacks has been very heavy.

Our aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on the camp railway batteries and aerodrome at Tulkeram, an important junction on the Turkish communications.

NEW GERMAN VOTE OF CREDIT.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS' OPPOSITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 3.

The Reichstag has voted a credit of fifteen milliards of marks, the Independent Socialists alone voting against it.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S YEARLY REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 3.

The Peninsula and Oriental yearly report says:—The Shipping Controller has taken over at Blue Book rates the whole of the fleet not retained on the Admiralty charter the earnings being for the account of the Government. Several steamers have been lost through enemy action but loss of life has been very small owing to discipline maintained on board. Two mail steamers which have been under construction for three years will shortly be delivered but they are being finished in the meantime as cargo steamers only.

A sixteen thousand ton mail steamer has been contracted for but its delivery is very uncertain.

Ninety-eight per cent. of shareholders of the New Zealand Company have accepted the Peninsular and Oriental's offer.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 3.

From December 10th, the maximum retail prices of roasted or ground coffee are fixed at one shilling and six pence and of raw coffee at 1/4, but if the retailer offers coffee at these rates he may sell better qualities at prices not exceeding 2/6 and 2/4 respectively. The existing contracts may be cancelled or modified by the Controller on the cause shown.

CABLED STRICTURES ON COMMANDER WEDGWOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

The "Madras Mail" special cable:—London, 29th November:—Commander Wedgwood's attempt to defend Mr. Lajput Rai's book which he sponsored attracts no interest. Sir George Cave's reply that the book was intended to promote sedition, condone murder and encourage viler crimes, not once, but time after time naturally reflects on Commander Wedgwood's discretion and explains his fears. His attitude inspires no sympathy and should be a warning to irresponsible M. P.'s against rushing into print to back such volumes.

CANADA'S PATRIOTISM

VICTORY LOAN DOUBLY SUBSCRIBED.

DETERMINATION TO PERSEVERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Dec. 3.

Canada's "Victory Loan" of one hundred and fifty million dollars has been more than doubly subscribed.

Commenting on this, Sir, Thomas White, Minister of Finance, said, that the overwhelming success of the Victory Loan was a great national triumph for the Canadian people. While it would be a week or more before the final returns were received, he would not be surprised if the aggregate cash subscriptions amounted to three hundred and fifty millions from half a million subscribers. Canada had certainly gone overtop. On the average, one in every three families in Canada had subscribed to the bonds and once again the Canadian people had proclaimed to the world their essential unity of purpose and determination to persevere until a final and conclusive victory was attained.

INDO-EUROPEAN SCHEME.

MR. SASTRI ON ITS HOPELESS INADEQUACY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Agra, Dec. 3.

Hon. Mr. Shastri, had addressed nearly ten thousand people on Saturday evening on the Indo-European scheme of constitutional reform in India. He began by saying that the Congress League scheme had the two merits of securing the supremacy of the people's representatives in the Government, and showing a line of growth so that its introduction involved no violent or drastic changes. The rival scheme which had come into the field quite recently would give the people very little power in the immediate future. The enquiries to be made every three or five or seven years would not receive much attention or been good fruit; besides it required scrapping of the administrative machinery.

GRADUAL SCHOOLING.

The English habit in constitutional matters was not to proceed by logic or excessive regard to basic principles. Mr. Curtis however, was a scientific student of constitutions and would apparently inaugurate the experiment in constitution building under official auspices. His idea was to put people of India to school and promote them from stage to stage as they proved themselves fit. It would be strange if the precedent loving Englishman would sanction in India an experiment which they would surely condemn in England. The public of this country would also resent being considered so far inferior to the other peoples of the British Empire that while these got responsible Government at a bond, they alone should be weighed in the balance at every stage, although they had never proved wanting. The Congress League scheme had been criticised as making no provision whatever for responsible Government which off the authority of the British Cabinet had been declared to be political goal of India and it was claimed that in this respect the rival scheme was in conformity with the declaration.

HUMILIATING STIPULATIONS.

Mr. Satris reading of the Secretary of States pronouncement was different. It was not necessary that the type of Government immediately adopted should be responsible Government, if as under the Congress League scheme India progressed all along the line from representatives institutions to responsible Government at the end. It was humiliating that in Anglo-Indians should stipulate for special safeguards on account of commerce and industry. No self respecting people would tolerate that. They should be represented adequately and even liberally in the legislatures of the land, but they have no right to lay down the limits of constitution advance to which people were entitled from time to time.

The practically independent Governments of different types and animated by different ideals.

MASS. MEETING SUPPORTS REFORM SCHEME.

A mass meeting of over five thousand people representing all classes and communities consisting chiefly of Marathas Dhobis, Bhandaries, Agris Mhars, Bhangis, Nhavis, etc., was held on Sunday at 9-30 p.m. at Agripada Madanpura, to support the Congress League scheme of reforms and to ask for liberalising of the franchise as against the demand of communal representation. Representatives of different communities addressed the meeting including the representatives of Moslem and Indian Christian communities.

BOM... AWARDS.

SUNSET OF THE CARNIVAL.

It is not true that half the wealthy population of Bombay has died of physical and financial exhaustion. But there is a measure of truth in the rumour that the Bombay Exhibition and Fete have not allowed the Police—European Police in particular—time for even a shave from Monday. These officers have obviously been worked off their legs during the past eight days, and it would be a cruel irony of fate if they are not individually awarded gold medals for their heroic work in connection with the Exhibition, since hitherto they have been awarded nothing better than heat and dust. Yesterday the traffic lessened to a considerable extent, and a good job too. If the General had not very good-naturedly permitted thirty non-coms and sixty military sepoys to defend the Town Hall, its annexe, and the garden in front, it is just possible that there would have been no Exhibition and Fete at all. The Police were at a conspicuous discount. The fact was explained by their prayerful attitude the whole day long at the cricket-carnival. Auctions have been recurring since Saturday when the total takings, thanks to the Earl of Latham and Mr. Binning, amounted to almost half a lakh. About two lakhs have been netted up to last night, and a further two lakhs may be anticipated by Wednesday next. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended an auction of ladies' hats—we blush to confess their antiquity—and went round the shows in the earlier part of the evening, accompanied by Mrs. J. E. Jackson. Her Excellency remained till practically the dinner hour. On Wednesday afternoon at 5 p.m. all jams, pickles, breakfast foods, chutnies, etc. in class X which have been so generously presented in aid of the Fund will be on sale at a special stall in the annexe.

THE EXHIBITS.

Food and household requisites, we are assured on domestic authority, are the most important and among the first needs of man and woman. Indian household needs are made up chiefly of provisions, spices, salt, fruits, tea, grain, pulse, flour, fish, oil, silk goods, matches, medicines, drugs, glassware, harbordashery, millinery, woollen goods, soap, furniture, and cutlery. Fine samples of these and a great deal more are still to be seen at the Exhibition where excellent food products of Indian manufacture are additionally in evidence. Again, for household requisites, almost every necessary and many luxuries can be seen at the Exhibition, just as they come from the Indian factories—doormats, clothes, rugs, soap, crockery, chairs, tables, candles, matches, buttons, dusters, brushes, brooms, pots, pans, basket work, pencils, pens, ink, paper, sealing wax etc. If India can make these things, India can surely manufacture many others equally good and useful to establish an annual exhibition in Bombay, if nothing else. All that is required, is energy, enterprise, determination, a reasonable supply of capital and—faith in a buying public, such as we see at the existing Exhibition. The sight of really good articles of Indian manufacture at the Town Hall will convince visitors not only that such articles are actually made in India, but also that they can easily be obtained in India—both in war times, and in times of peace. It must once again be confessed that this admirable Exhibition has been inaugurated and carried out under the leadership of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, assisted by a whole host of willing workers.

SPECIAL AWARDS.

For the most attractive stall (First and Second Prizes kindly presented by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon) two Silver Cups:—

First Prize Stall No. 19.—The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

Second Prize, Stall No. 21.—The Perfect Fottery Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore.

Very Highly Commanded, Stall No. 14.—Messrs. Mongini Bros., Bombay.

Highly Commended, Stall No. 17.—Messrs Framroze and Sons, Bombay; Stall No. 23.—The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute, Bombay; Stall No. 25.—The Parisian Dairy Co., Bombay.

(2) To the Exhibitors who advertised their Exhibits to the best advantage during the Exhibition, two Silver Medals—

(A) Foods.—The Indian Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay.

(B) Household Requisites.—The Diana Soap Co., Bombay.

(3) To the Exhibitors who have exhibited and are prepared to supply the most original and at the same time necessary and indispensable articles, two Silver Medals—

(A) Foods.—The Malabar Canneries, Ltd., Mahe.

(B) Household Requisites.—Messrs. Framroze and Sons, Bombay.

(4) For the two best exhibits in the Exhibition, two Silver Medals—

(A) Foods.—Messrs. Mongini Bros., Bombay.

(B) Household Requisites.—Messrs. The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay. Special Silver Medal to The India Tea Cess Association, Calcutta.

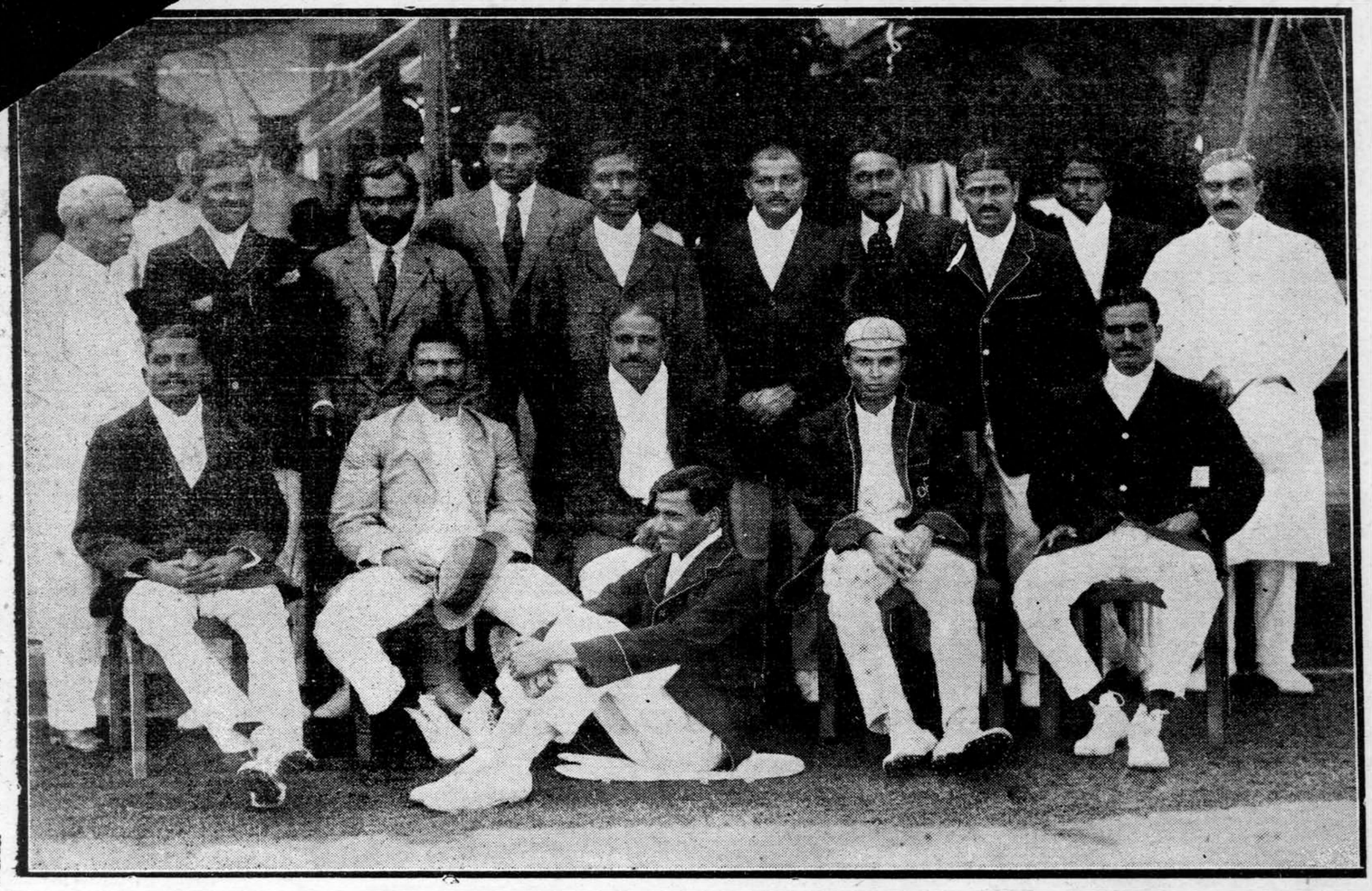
(5) For the best collection of not less than five distinct exhibits in the Exhibition, two Silver Medals—

(A) Foods.—Nil.

(B) Household Requisites.—Inspector-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE HINDU TEAM.



Phto by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION AND FETE.

(Continued from page 7.)

General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

(6) For highest general merit to the Exhibitor who has failed to win one of the special prizes offered, two Silver Medals—

(A) Foods.—Messrs. Polsons, Ltd., Bombay.

(B) Household Requisites.—The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay.

(7) For the exhibit which stands out pre-eminently, Gold Medal.—The Malabar Canneries Ltd., Mahe.

ORDINARY AWARDS.

Class I: Flour, Grain, Cakes, Biscuits, etc.—

Bronze Medals.—The Delhi Biscuit Co., Ltd., Delhi, for biscuits, and the Rockville Industrials, P. O. Malan, Kangra Valley, for food preparations.

Diplomas of Merit.—The Delhi Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi; Messrs. A. John and Co., Agra, for "Agroate" breakfast food.

Class II: Butter and Cheese:—

Bronze Medal.—The Indian Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay, for butter and cheese.

Diploma of Merit.—The Parisian Dairy Co., Bombay for butter and cheese.

Class III: Chutney, Pickles, Sauces and Vinegars:—

Bronze Medal.—Messrs. Perrin and Co., Madras for chutnies and pickles.

Diplomas of Merit.—Mr. Hormusji Jamshedji Toot, Bombay, for vinegar, and Messrs. R. M. Daroowala and Sons, Shegaon, Berar, for chutnies and pickles.

Class IV: Essences, Oils, Syrups and Beers—

Bronze Medals:—Dr. Sant Singh and Sons, Amritsar, for essences, the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., Bombay, for edible oils, and Messrs. Meakin and Co., Ltd., Kasauli, for beer.

Diploma of Merit:—Messrs. G. F. Habib and Co., Bombay, for lucca and salad oil.

Class V: Preserved Fish and Meats—

Bronze Medal.—The Malabar Canneries, Ltd., Mahe, for canned fish.

Class VI: Jams, Honey, Preserved Fruits etc.—

Bronze Medal.—The Seva Sadan Cookery Department, Bombay, for jams, and preserved fruits.

Diplomas of Merit.—Stri Zarthosti Mandal's Industrial Institute, Bombay, for preserves, chutnies, sauces, and pickles; Messrs. Daw Sen and Co., Calcutta, for jams and jellies; the Bengal Canning and Condiment Works, Calcutta, for fruit preserved in syrups; Mr. Harnarain Gopinath, Delhi, for fruit preserved in syrups; and Messrs. Sheekissen Dutt and Co., Calcutta, for fruit preserved in syrup.

Class VII: Spices, Sugar, Sweets and Cocoa—

Bronze Medals.—The Cossipore Sugar Works, Ltd., Cossipore, Calcutta, for sugar and Messrs. Mongini Bros, Bombay, for confectionery.

Class VIII: Coffee:—

Bronze Medal.—The United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd., Coimbatore, for coffee.

Diplomas of Merit.—Mrs. Randolph Morris, Attikan, Mysore, for coffee and Messrs. Polsons, Ltd., Bombay, for coffee.

Class IX: Tea.—

Bronze Medals:—The Darjeeling Tea Co., Ltd., for fine Darjeeling tea, and the Glendale Tea Co., Ltd., for household teas.

Diplomas of Merit.—Gillipukri Tea Co., for fine tea, good packing, tea plants, seeds, and other exhibits; Jhanzie Tea Co., for fine teas, good packing, tea plants, agricultural implements and specimen leaves; Tukvar Tea Co., for fine teas, good packing and specimen leaves, Sungmar Tea Co., Ltd., for fine Darjeeling tea; Mellug Tea Co., for fine Assam tea, and Moabund Tea Co., for fine Assam tea.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

Class I: Textiles for household use. (Sub-divided—

Bronze Medals.—Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency for counter-panes, table-cloths, towels, etc., and Victoria Technical Institute, Egmore, Madras, for printed purdahs.

Diplomas of Merit:—Messrs. The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, for blankets and Victoria Technical Institute, Egmore, Madras, for muslins, silk and cotton.

Class II. Clothing Textiles, Embroidery, etc. (Sub-divided.)—

Bronze Medals:—Messrs. Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, for variety of clothing, the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., for textiles, and Salvi Umedchand Kauchand, Patan, for patolas.

Diplomas of Merit:—Imperial Entomological Research Institute, (Pusa, for mill-spun eri; Village Industries, Cawnpore, for handkerchiefs; Mr. Kanhayalall Prakashachandra, Gwalior for gold lace; Victoria Technical Institute, Egmore, Madras, for sarees, and silk and cotton scarves. (Two awards).

Class III. Floor covering, carpets, etc.

Special Silver Medal:—Yeravda Jail, for pile carpets

Bronze Medals:—Central Jail, Jubbulpore, for dhurries, and Messrs. Chagganlal and Co., Bombay, for coirmats and matting.

Diplomas of Merit:—Mahajan House for Destitute Children, Surat, for pile carpets; Hyderabad Central Prison, for pile carpets; Sukkur Prison, for pile carpets; Bijapur Prison, for dhurries; Ahmedabad Central Prison, for dhurries; and Messrs. Spaull Sons and Co., Travancore, for coir mats and matting.

Class IV. Brushes and Brooms—

Bronze Medal:—Messrs. Framroze and Sons, Bombay, for brushes.

Diplomas of Merit:—The Bombay Brush Manufacturing Co., for brushes; Brushware, Ld., Cawnpore, for brushes; and Messrs. Yakub Hassan and Co., Madras, for brushes.

Class V. Earthenware, Pottery, China, Galvanizedware, Glassware, and Hollowware.

Bronze Medals:—The Perfact Pottery Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore, for pottery, and the Indian Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Calcutta, for galvanizedware.

Diplomas for Merit:—The Calcutta Pottery Works, for pottery, and the Gwalior State Pottery Works, for pottery.

Class VI. Cutlery, Hardware and Metalware.

Bronze Medal:—National Metal Works, Baroda, for hardware.

Diplomas of Merit:—Annapurna Cooker Co., Bombay, for cookers; Messrs. James and Co., Ahmedabad, for rolled gold jewellery; and the Popular Metal Foundry, Rasalganj, Aligarh U.P., for locks.

Class VII. Soaps, Candles, Tallow, etc.—

Bronze Medal:—The Burma Oil Co., Ltd., for candles.

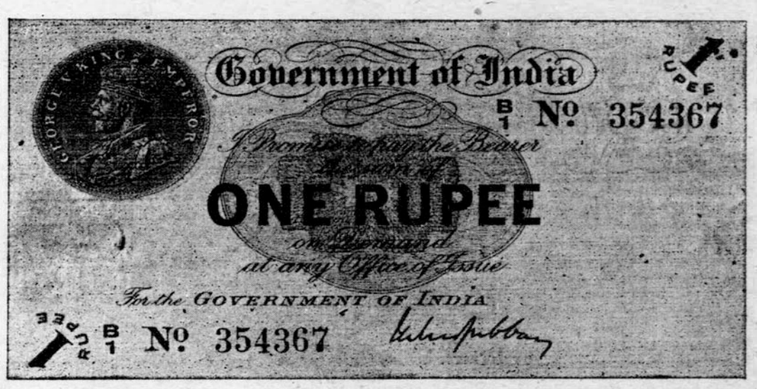
Diplomas of Merit:—The Diana Soap Co., Bombay, for bar and liquid soap, and the Lucky Soap Factory, Calcutta, for toilet soap.

Class VIII. Paints, Varnishes, Dyes, Polishes, and Cleaners.—

Bronze Medal:—Messrs. Raja Brothers, Thana, for polishes.

Diploma of Merit:—Mr. Dhunjibhoy N. Master, Bombay, for brown polish and leather reviver.

THE ONE RUPEE NOTE.



THE ABOVE IS A FACSIMILE OF THE NEW ONE RUPEE NOTE.

(First issued on 1st December.)

Class IX. Furniture, Wood and Cane Work.—

Bronze Medal:—Junagad State, P.W.D., for carved furniture.

Diplomas of Merit:—Carriage and Wagon Department, G. I. P. Railway, for hospital furniture; Yeravda Central Jail, for cane furniture and K. N. K. Madura Table and Sons, Virudapatti, S.I., for carved furniture.

Class X. Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.

Bronze Medal:—Jehangir C. Mehta and Sons, Bombay, for Eau-de-Cologne and lavender water.

Diploma of Merit.—The Home Agency, Bombay, for Eau-de-Cologne.

Class XI. Stationery Requisites—

Bronze Medal:—Messrs. Framroze and Bros. Bombay, for stationery requisites.

Diplomas of Merit:—The Government Pencil Factory, Madras, for pencils, and the Luxmi Stylo-Pen Works Co., Benares, for fountain pens.

Class XII. Leather Goods—

Bronze Medal:—The Chrome Leather Co., Pallanaram, for leather goods.

Diplomas of Merit:—The South Indian Stores, Bombay, for champals, and the Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery for boots and shoes.

Class XIII. Buttons—

Bronze Medal:—The Dacca Button Manufacturing Co., for buttons.

Diplomas of Merit:—Rowile Rai Bros., Dacca, for buttons, and the United Free Church Mission, Jalna, for thread buttons.

Class XIV. Sundries.

Bronze Medal:—Administrator, Cambay, for Agate stone.

Diplomas of Merit:—The Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Industrial Home, Bombay, for silk display; the Welsh Hospital, Deolali, for miscellaneous articles; Victoria Technical Institute, Egmore, Madras, for toys; Messrs. Mathuradas G. and Sons, Bombay, for lamp mantles; and Mr. Edward Wilson Bombay, for clocks.

At a large gathering of the Khudabadiall Panchayet of Hyderabad (Sind), it was resolved to wire to Mr. Montagu and the Government to release Professor Javhermal who has been in jail for three years for going against the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordnance which limits the maximum imprisonment to one year, and against whom the only evidence so far known is the hearsay statement of the Consul-General, Japan, that he is a dangerous character.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted private interviews to the following gentlemen:—Sir Hugh Bray, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. R. V. Mansell, Mr. Frank Carter, and the Hon. Mr. Ironside representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, Maharaja Tagore, Maharaja of Nashipur, Raja Kishorilal Goswami, Raja Resikes Laha representing the British Indian Association; Mr. J. H. Wigget, Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, Mr. Eden, Mr. Munro and Mr. Hooper representing the Calcutta Trades Association and Captain Clifford, Mr. Rundlett, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Small and Mr. Burgess representing the Anglo-Indian Association.

Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department and C. W. E. Cotton officiating Deputy Secretary, Government of India in the Finance Department arrived in Rangoon on Friday and are guests at the Government House.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

A Press Note issued yesterday states that at the reception to be held at Government House Malabar Point, Bombay this evening his Excellency the Governor intends to present.—

The Insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Major-General W. C. Knight.

The badge of a Companion of the Imperial Service Order to Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Surajlal Thathi.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Seth Motilal Manekchand.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Miss Serene M. Cursetjee.

The Sanads and badges of the titles to Khan Bahadur Jehangir Cursetjee Daji, Khan Bahadur Budan Khan, Khan Bahadur Dinsha Manekji Kalapesi, Rao Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram Mehta, Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai and Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vishnu Dange.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

"OUR DAY"

CRICKET SKILL COMPETITION

PRIZE Rs. 1,000

A prize of one thousand rupees will be awarded to the Competitor who sends in the most accurate forecast of the result of the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches.

All you have to do is to fill up the Coupon below with your name and address and your forecast, giving only the name of the winning team and the margin of victory, and send it together with a ONE RUPEE NOTE or one rupee's worth of Stamps to—

Competition Editor,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

so as to reach us not later than 11 a.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

You can send in as many forecasts as you like but each must be accompanied by a separate coupon and one rupee and enclosed in a separate envelope.

The prize of Rs. 1,000 will be given outright in cash directly the result is known.

The WHOLE of the proceeds of the competition will be given to the "Our Day" Fund, without any deduction whatsoever.

COUPON.

Cut this out, fill it up and send it with a one rupee note or one rupee in stamps to—

Competition Editor,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Winning team .....

Won by .....

(On the last line state number of runs or wickets, etc., by which the match will be won.)

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

BILL IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

READ A SECOND TIME.

CASE OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

The Bombay Legislative Council met to-day in the Council Chamber Secretariat. The most important business before the meeting was the second reading of Mr. Patel's Elementary Education Bill. In moving the second reading, Mr. Patel referred to the most important of the changes which the Bill had undergone in the committee. The deletion of the original clause 18, under which the local Government could assume an attitude of perfect indifference in regard to sharing of cost of compulsory education was rightly given prominence in his speech. The committee has added a new clause which gives the local Government power to make rules regulating various matters of interest under the bill, so that what is an apparent gain under the former is minimised by the latter. It does not seem as if the non-official members have appreciated the effect of this modification nor of another equally important change which has been introduced in old clause 4. The latter as amended requires that every Municipality desirous of introducing compulsory education, which is also to be free, must satisfy the local Government that it is in a position to make and has made adequate provision in municipal or other recognized schools for imparting such education. It is difficult, perhaps, to realise at first the significance of this provision; but having regard to past experience, it is enough to show how reactionary officialdom can throttle the progressive educational tendencies of advanced and advancing municipalities. There are minor changes, of course and of these it should be noticed, is the raising of the period of compulsion by one year and every child from the age of six to eleven years inclusive is liable to compulsory attendance.

Factitous Opposition.

The Bill evoked some factions opposition from one or two Mahomedan members. Mr. Hidaytullah from Sind opposed the second reading, and in the course of his speech, appealing to his Mahomedan colleagues in the Council not to vote for the motion, made certain fallacious and unconvincing statements. The voting was highly satisfactory. On a division being taken at the request of Mr. Hidaytullah, it was found that 38 voted *for* and *against* one, of the two being obviously Mr. Hidaytullah himself. The motion for the second reading having been carried, the Council next took up the amendments, of which there was a large number.

The Amendments.

Each clause was considered separately. The first amendment taken up was Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh's to clause 2. The Khan Bahadur wanted to substitute the words "a boy" for "child" wherever it occurred in the bill. He seemed to have been so much overcome by the bugbear of "purdah" that he could not help regarding compulsion in the case of girls as leading to disaster to the community or communities concerned. He waxed even eloquent in justification of his amendment. But nobody supported his orthodox view. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas disputed the Khan Bahadur's claim to speak for the whole of Sind and Mr. Bhurgri did not sympathise with the fears of his co-religionist. Mr. Paranjpye was concerned about the effect of the amendment on the advanced municipalities, while Mr. Patel ridiculed the notions of Mr. Pir Baksh and provoked considerable laughter by pointing out the absurdities if Mr. Pir Baksh's amendment were accepted. The amendment fell through for want of support.

Factory Children.

Mr. Pir Baksh, while anxious to exclude girls from the benefits accruing under the bill, seemed to make amends by being more progressive in regard to the period of compulsion for boys. He was not content with the limit of the 11th year agreed upon by the Select Committee. He wanted to go further and fix the age at twelve. Mr. Patel opposed this as being highly detrimental to the attainment of the object they had in view, and at the same time indulged in a little joke at the expense of Mr. Pir Baksh. Mr. C. V. Mehta proposed to go further than Mr. Pir Baksh and suggested in the case of "a child employed in a factory not more than 13 years" instead of "not more than 11 years" agreed to by the Select Committee.

Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, who was the Chairman of the Select Committee, opposed Mr. Mehta's amendment. He asked why Mr. Mehta should single out factory children alone for special favour. There were quite a lot of other children for whom he might have shown his solicitude. Speaking evidently for himself, Sir Mahadeo thought that the Council could not show preference for parents of factory children. He also remarked that factory owners, whose duty it was to assist them in the introduction of primary education, should not start factory schools and then come here the Council to be allowed to have their own way. So long as that was not the case, he thought, and everyone present seemed to agree with him, that Mr. Mehta had no claim to speak for factory children. Mr. Patel replied briefly and emphasised the fact that factory owners had made no representation to Government about the matter. Mr. Mehta's amendment was thrown out in the same manner as Khan Bahadur's previously. After considering some further amendments to other causes, the Council adjourned for the day.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Secretariat, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding, Lady Willingdon was also present. The following members were present:—Sir M. B. Chaubal, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. G. S. Curtis, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, Mr. J. G. Covernton, Mr. Pandurang Anant Desai, Dr. C. Fernandes, Mr. Siddhanath Dhondev Garud, Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy, Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji of Kerwada, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh walad Mian Mahmud, Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Sardar Shriniwas Coopooswami Mudliar, Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik, Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Mr. Abdul Kadir *alias* Fakir Mahomed walad Ibrahim Khan Pathan, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. F. G. Pratt, Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Mr. W. M. Ross, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Mr. C. N. Seddon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur Tekchand Udhavdas, Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

The Second Reading of the Bombay Primary Education Bill was then taken up for consideration after the questions and answers had been taken as read by the Secretary to the Council.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel said:—The Council will remember that the Bill was referred to the consideration of a Select Committee consisting of 15 members of this Council. I am glad that clause 18 has been deleted. The Council will, therefore, see that the new clause 18-E gives power to the Local Government to specify the extent to which the cost of free and compulsory education shall be borne by the Local Government, when the Local Government determines to share such cost. As regards clause 2, sub-clause 2, the Select Committee has lengthened the period of compulsory education so as to include the whole of the child's 11th year of age. In this connection I beg to observe that the Select Committee thought that if everlasting results of compulsory education are to be expected the minimum period shall not be four as provided for under the Bill as orginally introduced, but should be 5 years as amended, as suggested in the amending Bill.

EDUCATION TO BE FREE.

Then under clause 14, according to the Bill originally introduced, it was provided that every parent who made a declaration in writing to the Headmaster that he was unable to pay the fees, was to be given an exemption without an enquiry. The Select Committee, however, by clause 14 provided that compulsory education shall also be free in all cases. In this connection I shall like to invite the particular attention of this Council to two main considerations which prompted the Select Committee to come to this conclusion. In the first place under the amending Bill the Municipality is empowered to impose fresh taxation or increase the tax which has already been in force in the municipal district for the purpose of education. If under that clause the Municipality can impose some taxation, then the parents who have been asked to pay the fees, shall have to pay twice over, they will have to pay the tax as well as they will have to pay the fee. The second consideration that prompted the Committee in this conclusion, is that under the Bill as it stood it was open to any parent to come to the Headmaster and say, "I declare my inability to pay" and the School Committee had no power to go behind the declaration. That being so, the fee realised could be very negligible. On these grounds the Select Committee thought that when compulsory education was to be introduced in any particular municipal area it ought also to be free.

EXEMPTION OF PARTICULAR COMMUNITIES.

Under clause 15, power is given to the Local Government to exempt any particular class or community from the operation of the Act. In the Bill originally introduced no such provision existed. We can easily imagine cases in which it would not be possible for the Municipality satisfactorily to arrange for compulsory education of a certain community, the case of Anglo-Indian children in municipal districts is an instance in point. The Select Committee, therefore, provided that the Government should be empowered to exclude any particular community from the operation of the Act. The point to remember here is that when the Governor in Council makes use of the power vested in him, the members of the community who have been excluded, will have to pay no cess whatever imposed by the Municipality for the purpose of compulsory education, because the provision said that these particular communities will be exempted from the operation of the whole Act.

THANKS TO SIR M. CHAUBAL.

Before I close I should like to make an observation. The Bill was, as I have already observed, referred to the consideration of a very strong and very representative Select Committee and I must say that the members of the Select Committee were very fortunate in having my hon. friend, Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, as its Chairman. This was the first occasion I had the honour of serving on a Committee presided over by the Hon. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, who was open to reason and ready to conciliate wherever conciliation was necessary and was above all very courteous. In conclusion I express my heartfelt gratitude not only to your Excellency, but to all the members of your Excellency's Government and to the members of this Council, but to his Excellency Lord Chelmsford's Government for allowing us to tread jointly on this the hitherto forbidden ground.

A MAHOMEDAN MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Shaik Gulam Hussein said if the Bill were passed into legislation the result would be that the Government policy would be put into effect as regards the Mahomedans. Nearly 70 per cent. of the Mahomedans used Urdu as their mother-tongue. They would be compelled to pay the Educational cess, to send their children to school to learn a language which is not their mother-tongue, and if they did not send them to the school they would be punished. The result would be that the Mahomedans would be punished unless they learned a language which was not their mother tongue. He thought the change which was going to be introduced should be introduced with as little trouble as possible, and for this reason moral persuasion was necessary. Not only the Mahomedans and the Hindus should sit on the school committees, but there should also be representatives of other important communities. He wanted to move many amendments to the Bill, but he did not do so, as they were in a minority. He was extremely sorry to oppose the second reading of the Bill. If the Bill were passed the Mahomedans would be compelled to learn in a tongue which was not their mother tongue. He opposed the second reading.

Sir M. B. Chaubal asked what was the other-tongue of the Mahomedans in Sindh?

Shaik Hidayatullah said it was Sindhi.

The Bill was then passed a second time by 38 for and two against.

KHAN BAHADUR PIR BAKSH'S AMENDMENT.

Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh then moved that the word "child" be omitted and the word "a boy" be introduced. Also that the age limit should to be twelve years instead of eleven years." The Hon. member said that it would cause a great deal of inconvenience to introduce the bill without the amendments he had moved.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said this Bill was only permissive and not compulsory. If the municipalities, or any particular municipality, wanted the Bill to be made applicable in their area, they would apply to the Government for the necessary permission.

Mr. H. Vinshindas said if primary education was necessary at all, it was more necessary in the case of girls than boys, as there was more illiteracy among the former than among the latter. The result of the passing of the amendments would be that the whole Presidency would be deprived of the great benefit which they would derive by the Bill. He thought the amendments should be made applicable only to particular areas if necessary and not to the whole Presidency.

Rao Bahadur Desai opposed the amendments, as they were of a reactionary type. There were all the safeguards necessary in the Bill itself, and no case had been made out for the introduction of the amendments. Every facility should be given to female education.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri opposed the amendments. It was no use at this time of the day to bring such amendments.

Mr. V. J. Patel opposed the amendments.

CASE OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

Mr. C. V. Mehta then moved that the following be added to clause (2): "Or in the case of a child employed in a factory, not more than 13 years;" He said:

The amendment which stood in his name was an addition to the definition "child" as it was given. The amendment provides for the extension of the age of compulsion in the case of those children who are employed in factories from 11 to 13 years and he thought that in view of the present circumstances of this presidency and in view of the permissive nature of this bill, it would be advisable to go slow in the first instance and he asked the Council to accept his amendment more in the nature of compromise and more with a real desire to see that this act really came into operation in fact and not only as a piece of legislature. Mr. Mehta then said they would have every reason in fact and in practice to congratulate themselves when they found municipalities coming forward enthusiastically and in large numbers to take advantage of this Act. It had been said that employment in factories ought to be prohibited because such employment was deleterious to the health of the children. In that case the proper course would be to ask for the amendment of the Factory Act, which as it now stands allows employment of children between the ages of 9 and 14. He himself had his doubts whether a bill of this nature providing for the prohibition of employment could really override the Factory Act which is a Government of India Act and which applied to the whole of India. Mr. Chunilal Mehta took for illustration the case of a parent having 2 or 3 children of the ages between 6 and 11 to whom compulsion would be applied. The earnings of

(Continued on page 10.)

Extended to Dec. 5th.

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TUESDAY.

4-30—6-15.

Elphinstone Gdns.—B. B. & C. I. Band.
Wedgwood Club.—Wedgwood Orchestra.
Exhibition—Taj Orchestra.

6-30—8.

Elphinstone Gdns.—B. V. A. Band.
Wedgwood Club.—Junagadh Pipers.
Exhibition—Organ.

9-30—11-45.

Elphinstone Gdns.—B. B. & C. I. Band.
Wedgwood Club.—Wedgwood Orchestra, Dancing.
Theatre.—Varieties.
Side Shows.—Orchestra.
Exhibition—Organ.

WEDNESDAY.

4-30—6-15.

Elphinstone Gdns.—Junagadh Pipers and G. I. P. Band.
Wedgwood Club.—B. V. A. Band.
Exhibition—Taj Orchestra.

6-30—8.

Elphinstone Gdns.—The Governor's Band.
Theatre—"Pali Hill Bunnies."
Exhibition—Organ.

6-30—11-45.

Elphinstone Gdns.—B. V. A. Band.
Wedgwood Club.—Wedgwood Orchestra, Dancing.
Theatre—Varieties.
Side Shows—Orchestra.
Exhibition—Organ.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

parents employed in factories referred to by him did not as a rule exceed Rs. 15 a month on the average. If compulsion were applied in such a case it would mean not only that the child was prevented from adding to the common store of the family fund. He quoted the example of England, which is a country proverbially rich, where the same kind of difficulty was experienced and he referred to the very strong views of a leading paper of this city, which when nobody else supported the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's first bill in the Imperial Legislative Council went out of its way to support Mr. Gokhale.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Mehta then referred to one of the difficulties of the present administration of the Factory Act. It had been stated that six hours work in a factory as half timer absolutely unfits the child form spending further time on any work or any instruction and that even if instruction were to be given for half the period which ordinarily would be given in a full-time school it would be deleterious to the health of the child. Mr. Mehta quoted Mr. Sheppards' report on the Factory Act, which read "there appears to be little doubt that a good many children certified as half-timers really do a full day's work"

In conclusion he said he hoped that the educational requirements would be met by the amendment he had proposed and that the amendment would meet with the approval of the Council.

SIR. M. B. CHAUBAL.

Sir M. B. Choubal said the definition as it would stand made only two divisions of children; factory children and other children, as if there were no other children at all in the world occupied in other occupations. There was no doubt that every child was going to be compelled in the area in which the Bill was introduced, but Mr. Mehta's solicitude was one class of children only. He did not mind whether the other children caused any loss to their parents or not; his solicitude was for the factory children. Was that proper? There must be some loss, there was bound to be loss, to parents whose children had to be sent to school, and they must bear it.

The Council must not show favouritism to parents of factory children. The enlightened factory owners must assist them in the inroduction of primary education by refusing to employ children between nine and eleven. Why should they be so particular about the parents of the factory children? Let the owners first start factory schools and then let them come before the Council and say that they had made every provision for the education of these children and that they should not be included in the Act. The Committee had expressly adopted eleven as the age limit as children generally finish their vernacular fourth standard by that time.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel said the factory owners had so far made no representation to Government about the particular clause. Perhaps they did make a represenation after Mr. Mehta had brought forward his amendments. The State had a right to look after the welfare of its children and to see that they were not exploited to the detriment of their physique.

After Mr. Mehta had briefly replied, the amendment was thrown out.

QUESTION OF VERNACULARS.

Mr. A. F. I Pathan moved the following amendment to clause 2 (5); add after the words "local Government" the words "in any vernacular of the district shall include Marathi, Gujrathi, Kanarese, Sindhi, Urdu or other such language or languages as may be notified from time to time to be in vogue in any particular municipal district by the local Government."

Mr. Pathan said:—The expression "primary education" as understood in the presidency applied to the course of instruction imparted in the vernaculars in several parts of the country and the languages used as mediums of instruction in the several parts are Sindhi in Sindh and so on, but the expression did not apply to the elementary education given in European schools. In view of that difficulty clause 15 has been inserted in the bill by which certain communities or classes might be excluded from the operation of this bill but in course of time Government might find it convenient or expedient to extend its provisions to the children of the Anglo-Indian or other community or if there was an appreciable opportunity of Anglo-Indians in any particular municipal district they might come up to Government and ask for an extension of this Act to their community also. In that case this amendment would make it possible for Government to recognise any particular language as the vernacular of the district and make this bill applicable to that community also.

Hon. Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah rose to support the Hon. Mr. Pathan's amendment. He said:—"Suppose there is a district where there is a vernacular that is taught, say Urdu, or Gujrathi, I think it is very necessary that the children of that district ought to be given education in that vernacular. Otherwise what will be the result under the present bill? We make the people pay a tax and force them to learn a language which is not their language or one of the languages of the district and if they do not send their children to school, under the law they will be punished;" with these remarks Mr. Hidayatullah closed his speech.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer said the instruction in all primary schools must be given in the mother-tongue of the boys. In the absence of any legislation to that effect there was the danger of a particular vernacular being forced on the schoolboys to their detriment. He supported the amendment.

Sir M. B. Chaubal opposed the amendment; he said the amendment had never been brought by the member before the Select Committee. Primary education now meant education in the vernaculars of a particular district. There never was raised any question as to the means or the ways in which primary education, for the first four standards, should be conveyed. It was not necessary to define the vernaculars in which the education should be conveyed. It would be in the vernaculars prevalent in the district on the municipal area. It would be a burden which it would be impossible for any municipality or Government to bear. The only principle which could be accepted by Government is that they should provide reasonable facilities for primary education in the vernaculars of the district.

After Mr. Pathan had replied briefly the amendment was put to vote and it was lost by a majority of 17 votes.

CLAUSE 5.

Mr. D. B. Upasani moved an amendment in regard to clause 5: omit the words "two-thirds of the councillors present at the meeting and by at least". The amendment was defeated.

Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh then moved:

Delete the words "supported by at least two-thirds of the councillors present at the meeting and by at least one-half of the whole number of councillors" and substitute the following:—

"Supported by at least two-thirds of the whole number of councillors on the Board".

Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh said in connection with iten 10 that if the clause was allowed to stand as drafted, it meant that 15 out of 30 councillors could decide the fate of a million, if not more, population which was most undesirable and detrimental to the interests of the masses of the people. This question of compulsory education was so important that any proposal concerning it should be discussed thoroughly by at least two-thirds of the Board, if not by the full Board.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye in opposing the amendment said that while he did want that there ought to be a respectable majority of the whole body of the municipality in respect to the measure and also while the interests of a very strong minority ought to be respected he did not think they ought to pass an amendment which would have practically a stultifying effect.

Rao Bahadur Godbole said the request was a reasonable one. A proposition of this nature which threw additional burden on the municipality should be passed by a good majority.

Mr. C. N.Seddon opposed the amendment; he said the arguments brought forward by Mr. Paranjpye had confirmed him in his opposition. He hoped the council would accept the present Bill as it stood as a fair compromise.

"A BACKWARD STEP."

Mr. V. J. Patel said it was a backward step which the mover wanted them to take. He opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by a majority.

Mr. G. M. Bhugri moved the following amendment in regard to clause 6:

Insert at the end the words, "Provided that such committee, whether appointed under this section or already appointed under section 28 of the principal Act, shall, on the issue of the notification herein before referred to, be so constituted as to be representative of the Mahomedan community in proportion to the strength of that community on the Municipal Corporation".

Mr. Bhurgri proposing amendment (No. 12) said that in order to make this bill of free and compulsory education successful it was imperative that a certain number of Musalmans should be on the Committee because a Musalman after all would know more about the social condition, about their difficulties than the non-Mahomedan member. Therefore some provision of this nature should be put in. Every one of them in the Council was anxious that this bill of free and compulsory education should be successfully tried and that there should be a certain number of Mahomedans on the Committee in order to make it successful.

PLEA OF SUDDEN CHANGE.

Sheikh Ghula Hussein Hidayatallal supporting the amendment said that as the principle of compulsion in the domain of education in this country would be an abrupt and sudden change that would be left by the people and that therefore it was the duty of every one of them there to see that the people felt the change as little as possible and hence it was necessary for them to resort to moral persuasion which should be done by the local leaders of the communities.

Mr. E. H. Jaffer said, it was only fair that provision should be made for Mahomedan members on the Schools Committees. He supported the amendment.

Sir M. B. Chaubal said he was not in the slightest way opposed to the Mahomedans having a voice on the School Committees; on the other hand he wished them a voice in every Committee of a Municipality. But they should not try to attain their end by side-ways. They should, if they think it necessary, move an amendment to the main Act. and not to the subsidiary Act. He had not the slightest objection to their moving an amendment to the main Act, but let them not get what they wanted by a side-way.

CARRYING SECTIONAL INTERESTS TOO FAR.

Mr. Patel said that the amendment as it stood even if they were inclined to accept it would be carrying sectional interests too far and that he was surprised that his honourable friend Mr. Bhurgri should have made such a suggestion. and he hoped the amendment would not be accepted.

PROFUSE SYMPATHY.

Mr. Bhurgri said sectarian attitude had been attributed to him by Mr. Patel, but he ought to have known that he (the speaker) was the last person to have any such feelings. Did the Council think that in a Province like Sind, if there were no Mahomedans on such committees, they would be able to do their work satisfactorily without them? Plenty of sympathy and been shown to him by Sir Mahadeo, but would they pass any amendment to the main Act, if one was brought by him? He did not think they would.

The amendment was lost by a majority of 14 votes.

Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh then moved in regard to clause of an amendment to the following effect. A proviso to be added to this clause as under:—"Provided that this clause will not apply to the parent, if the latter is a parda-nashin lady. or a woman belonging to a tribe which originally resided at places beyond Bombay Presidency.

He said if the amendment was not carried it would cause great discontent among those who observed pardah and Government should give them their protection: these women should not be served with notices; some of these who stayed in the town for temporary purposes, were from the frontier sometimes.

Mr. Garud said a case under the Act was a notice case and not a warrant case: a pardah-nasin lady would have only to brief a lawyer to appear for her and there was no harm in doing that.

Mr. V. J. Patel said after the explanation given by Mr. Garud he opposed the amendment. A pleader could very easily appear on behalf of a lady who observed purdah.

The amendment was defeated.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

INTERPELLATIONS.

MR. V. J. PATEL,

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say if there are in this Presidency any Anglo-Indian Associations or branches thereof, objects of which are in whole or in part political? Whether any officials are connected therewith as office-bearers or members, and if so, who?

A.—There is one Association—the Anglo-Indian Empire League. Its objects were formerly described to be *inter alia* the promotion of the social, moral and intellectual advancement of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Communities and the protection and advancement of their common interests. The orders of Government with reference to the League passed in 1915 were as follows:—

"His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that so long as the activities of the Anglo-Indian Empire League are confined to efforts for the social and material advancement of the domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Community no objection should be taken to a Government servant who is a member of the League and taking part in its operations. But if at any time there should be reason to believe that the activities of the League are assuming a political character then membership of that body would have to be treated as constituting an infringement of the rules regulating the conduct of Government servants in such matters and the permission now accorded would be withdrawn."

In view of the change which it is understood has taken place in the activities of the League, Government propose to take action as indicated in the latter portion of the above order.

Government do not think it necessary to publish a list of the members of the League.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say if they were asked by the Government of India to communicate to them their views on reforms to be introduced in India after the war and if so, whether they have been so communicated?

A.—The matter has been the subject of correspondence. No final reply has yet been sent.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say if any songs were prohibited to be sung in processions by the District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, when the first Gujarat Political Conference was held there in the beginning of November 1917, and if so, whether they have been proscribed by Government?

A.—Acting under the powers vested in him by section 42 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act, the District Magistrate prevented the public singing of three such songs. The songs have not been proscribed by Government.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to say what amount was due by them to Phillips and Co., Ltd., on 29th February 1916?

(b) Was the amount of Rs. 115,960-11-9 shown as due by Government in the balance sheet of the Company ending 29th February 1916 really due?

(c) Will Government be pleased to say whether the Company supplied any goods to them from 1st March 1916, to 28th February 1917, and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) Nothing was due to them on that date on account of Civil Medical Institutions in the City of Bombay. The payments made by Mofussil Institutions are not known in the Surgeon General's office and will be ascertained if required. The amounts paid would be for casual supplies and would be trifling.

(b) There is no information as regards this in the Surgeon General's office. It may be that large purchases have been made by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, who is under the Military Authorities.

(c) The Company held a contract for the supply of aerated waters to Bombay (Civil) Hospitals and during this period a sum of Rs. 1,245-3-9 was paid to them on this account. The Bombay Hospitals also obtained some petty supplies from them for which an amount of Rs. 138-12-0 in all was paid.

MR. G. K. PAREKH.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say—Whether they recognise the Degrees of Bachelor of Hygiene and Doctor of Hygiene of the Bombay University as sufficient qualification for eligibility for the offices of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and First Class Health Officers in this Presidency?

A.—The reply is in the negative.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say—(1) Whether it is one of the conditions of the arrangement between Government and the Trustees of the Byramjee Jijibhai Trust Settlement that prescriptions of private medical men be made up and dispensed at the B. J. Hospital at Matheran at rates fixed by Government from time to time? (2) Whether Government are supplying sufficient stock of medicines to the B. J. Hospital at Matheran for fulfilling the above condition?

A.—(1) Yes. (2) The annual indent for medicines is made out by the Medical Officer in charge and, as far as possible, a sufficient stock is provided for. The stock is supplemented, from time to time, by supplies from chemists in Bombay

MR R. P. PARANJPYE.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether they have made a representation to the Government of India on the subject of text books in schools about which a resolution was passed in the Council in 1916? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table any reply that may have been received on the subject?

A.—(a) A representation was made to the Government of India in September. 1916. (b) Government regret that the request made by the Hon. Member cannot be complied with.

MR. B. S. KAMAT.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give the following information:—What has been the total expenditure to the State for the hill journey and stay of Government and Heads of Departments at Mahableshwar for the years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 (separately)?

A.—The total expenditure incurred on account of hill journey and stay of Government at Mahableshwar during the years 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17 amounted to Rs. 14,702-5-6, Rs. 23,054-6-0 and Rs. 15,676-12-6, respectively.

POLICE INTERFERENCE IN WOMEN'S WAR FUND MEETING.

Q.—(1) Have Government noticed a paragraph in the issue of the "Kesari", dated the 14th of August last, in which it is stated that in the Vengurla Taluka of the Ratnagiri District a policeman attempted to forcibly enter a place where a performance in aid of the Women's War Fund was to take place, and being refused admission without a ticket the proposed performance was stopped by the Head Constable, and that a man named Kothari and seven others were subsequently prosecuted in this connection?

(2) Have Government been pleased to enquire into the case, and if so, will they be pleased to furnish information regarding the facts, and of any action taken? (3) If the accused in the case have been acquitted have they been awarded by the trying Magistrate any compensation?

A.—(1) and (2) Yes. Government have enquired into the matter, and find that the performance in question was apparently not in aid of the War Fund. It was a performance exacted by the promoters of an entertainment in aid of the War Fund from the actors as a penalty for the absence of certain prominent actors from the entertainment. The affair has been greatly exaggerated, and arose out of a petty quarrel accentuated by want of tact on both sides, probably due to previously existing ill-feeling. Enquiry shows that the subordinate police officers and men who were at fault have been adequately dealt with by the local superior officers. Three of them have been reduced in grade for certain periods. (3) No.

MR. E H. JAFFER.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Government have exercised their powers under section 11 of the District Municipal Act and granted separate electorates to Mahomedans in Sind?

A.—(a) Yes.

Q.—(a) How many delegates were present at the Local Self-Government Conference held in Poona in July last and how many of them were Mahomedans? (b) Are Government aware of the resolution passed by this conference in regard to the representation of Mahomedans on local bodies? (c) Are Government aware that an overwhelming majority of Mahomedans do not accept mixed electorates and approve of separate electorates?

A.—(a) Government have no information on the subject. (b) Yes. (c) The answer is in the negative.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether Mussalmans and Hindus are not appointed as guards and drivers of the first grade on the G. I. P. Railway, the same being reserved for Goanese and Parsis? Were there any protests made by the Mussalmans and Hindus? If so, how many times, and why has any such distinction been made?

A.—The Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, reports that Mahomedan and Hindu Guards nd Drivers empolyed by the Company are placed in the same grade as Goanese and Parsis. As regards Drivens, the Company have four classes and those who show special ability are promoted from one class to nother up to the highest grade, irrespective of caste. There is no racial distinction made and the Company have received no protests from Hindus or Mahomedans that such distinctions exist.

MR P. A. DESAI.

In reply to an interpellation drawing attention to the fire in Ekadashi building in Bombay and asking whether there are any restrictions regarding the storing of celluloid films, Government stated as follows:—In a bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which is at present under reference to the Municipal Corporation, it is provided that cinematograph films in excess of 20 lbs. and celluloid and celluloid good in excess of 4 cwts. shall not be kept in or upon any premises at any time without a license.

MR. S, D. CANJI.

With reference to the donation of eight akhs of rupees from Sir Mahomed Yusuf Soudagar for Mahomedan education, Mr. Canji asked whether Government would state the reasons which led Sir Mahomed to postpone the quesion of utilizing his donation of Rupees 8 lakhs till the arrival of his Highness Sir Aga Khan to India. Mr. Canji also asked whether they contemplated making any temporary use of its income. The reply was:—Government are not at present in a position to make any statement on these points.

MR. G. M. BHURGRI.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) if its attention has been drawn to a resolution passed at the Special Sind Provincial Conference held at Hyderabad on the 3rd and 4th November last praying for the release of three Sindhis now interned, namely Professor Javharmal T. Mansukhani and Messrs. Abdul Majid and Mahomed Sadik; (b) the period during which each of them has been under interment; (c) which of them have been incarcerated in Jail and which permitted to reside in ordinary residence; (d) if those who are in Jail have been put in the company of ordinary criminals; (e) the amount of allowance received by each from Government; (f) the period for which they will still continue in internment?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) Javharmal T. Mansukhani from December 1914 to date, Abdul Majid from Dec. 1916 to date, Mahomed Sadik from May 1916 to date. (c) Javharmal T. Mansukhani is interned in the Yeravda Central Prison. Abdul Majid in the town of Ratnagiri, and Mahomed Sadik in the town of Karwar. The latter two reside in these towns. (d) No. (e) The folowing allowance have been sanctioned; Abdul Majid for himself—Rs. 50 a month, Mahomed Sadik for himself—Rs. 40 a month, Mahomed Sadik for his servants Rs. 10 a month, Mahomed Sadik for his dependants at Karachi—Rs. 60 a month. (f) Government have passed no

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI

Q.—Whether the Government is aware of the peons in the Secretariat and other Government offices are in the habit of asking for "Bakshish" from visitors to the Government officers? If so, whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent the practice?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules a Government servant is precluded from accepting on his own behalf, or in behalf of any other person, any gift, gratuity or reward, or any promise of a gift, gratuity or reward, from any Native of India.

MR. D. V. BELVI.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sirsi Division, Kanara, issued in April 1917, a circular letter to all Temple and Mosque Committees in the district telling them that "it would be rank ingratitude and disloyalty" not to invest their savings in the Indian War Loan? (b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table of the Council a copy of the said Circular?

A.—The context in which the words quoted were used will be seen in the copy of the Circular which is laid on the Table.

THE CIRCULAR

The following Circular was laid on the table:—

Dear Sir,

As you must know by this time the Government of India has just issued a War Loan for an unlimited amount of money. This is an excellent opportunity for all Temple Committees to invest their spare money in an absolutely safe and profitable security. Apart from this consideration it is the duty of your Temple Committee to help to swell this loan. It is a duty to yourselves. For the enemy has systematically destroyed the religious buildings in all the countries which she has invaded and confiscated the wealth and property of religious institutions. The loan is required by Government because it is only possible to defeat the enemy and secure immunity from future danger by throwing all our resources into the scale against the foe. It is your duty to Government. Under the Government of India your temple has been absolutely secure from interference and mischief. Government is entitled to your gratitude. It would be rank ingratitude and disloyalty were your Committee to fail in their duty now to invest as much as they can in the War Loan. The temple possesses land paying Rs. as assessment to Government and receives from Government annually a grant amounting to Rs. Will the Managers please consider the matter consulting the Mamlatdar if necessary and let me know to what extent they can help Government at this great opportunity as early as possible?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. T. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Collector, Sirsi Division, Kanara.
To the Manager of temple.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state (a) the District Local Boards in the Presidency proper to which the privilege of having their own (1) elected non-official president, (2) nominated non-official president has been extended? (b) if the extension of a similar privilege to the District Local Boards in Sind has been left to the decision of the Commissioner in Sind? (c) if it is true that none of the District Local Boards in Sind has been given that privilege? (d) if so, for what reason?

A.—(a) The privilege of electing its president has not been conferred on any district local board in the Presidency proper. Non-official presidents have been appointed as an experimental measure for the district local boards of Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. (b) No. (c) Yes. (d) Government wish to see the results of the experiment now being made in the Presidency proper before introducing it into Sind.

MR. S. B, UPASANI.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if instructions have been issued to school authorities explaining that the Circular Orders of the Educational Department dated the 7th June, 1917, prohibiting students from attending public meetings are meant to apply to only political meetings as stated in reply to my question No. 29 asked at the Council Meeting on the 24th July 1917? (b) Is Government aware that in the absence of any such instructions indicating the Government's actual intentions the orders as they stand are taken to apply to all kinds of public meetings and that under them the students at Dhulia High School were not allowed to attend a public meeting held on the 4th November, 1917, at which a lecture on compulsory primary education was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Shastri, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council? (c) Is Government aware that these orders have caused considerable dissatisfaction in the public mind and that the school authorities have no adequate means at their disposal to effectually enforce them?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SIND.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to supply the following information:—(a) the amount of the Provincial and Imperial Grants given during the last five years for the opening of new primary schools in Sind; (b) details showing how these amounts have been spent; (c) details of the amounts, if any, which have lapsed to Government, and the reasons for the lapse; (d) the number of new primary schools opened in each district in Sind, during the last five years.

A.—(a) Rs. 22,880 recurring and Rs. 8,184 non-recurring. (b) The amounts were spent on the object for which they were given but no separate details of expenditure are available. (c) No amounts lapsed to Government. (d) The number of schools opened in each district is given below:—

Karachi	36
Hyderabad	28
Nawabshah	16
Thar and Parkar	25
Sukkur	21
Upper Sind Frontier	21
Larkana	47
Total	193

MAHI KANTHA "OUR DAY."

The Political Agent has arranged that the States and Talukas of this Agency will keep "Our Day" on the 12th December, organizing their own entertainments on behalf of the Red Cross. On the 14th and 15th idem a series of events will be held at Sadra, the headquarters of the Agency, consisting of a circus, a variety entertainment, school-children's dramatic performances, village fair and a Lucky Bag Lottery. It is expected that many of the Chiefs will be able to come in and participate in the entertainments.

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HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

PRINCIPAL ANSTEY ON THE EXPERIMENT AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

We published in these columns on Saturday a statement on commercial education submitted by Mr. Percy Anstey, Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce, to the Industrial Commission. Principal Anstey has now prepared the following second memorandum for the Commission on the organisation of commercial education in India:—

At the request of the Industrial Commission I have quite recently submitted a memorandum on the utility of Colleges of Commerce, with special reference to India. It seems to me however that the kind of information the Commission are in search of will be seriously incomplete, unless I also deal more specifically with the experiment which is already being made by Government in higher commercial education at Sydenham College.

The latter was founded four years ago amidst great expectations. It is still the only College of Commerce of a University type in India; has constantly loomed large in public discussions; and as it succeeds or fails, is bound profoundly to influence future attempts in the same direction.

I therefore venture to place before the Commission, as briefly as possible, the salient facts as to how this venture is shaping

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

In some respects it may be claimed that much that is noteworthy, has been achieved. The curriculum for the B. Com. degree has been improved by systematization and by the inclusion of Business Methods, Administration, Public Finance, and Statistics among the compulsory subjects, and of the Organization of the Cotton Trade and Advanced Indian Economics among the optional ones. The teaching has been made more real, by the introduction, as a sequel to nearly all the lectures, of tutorial classes for questions, discussion, and criticism of written work; by accustoming the advancing students, through similar work, to methods of independent investigation; by frequent addresses on living topics of the day; by visits of Observation to places of industrial and commercial interest; and in general by all manner of devices that aim, instead of cramming points for an examination, at evoking the capacity to inquire, think, and judge. The award of a Diploma in Accountancy by a Board of Sydenham College has furnished an acknowledged basis for the grant by Government of Auditors Certificates. To prepare for the diploma, evening courses have been started. They are being followed by similar courses in other subjects, for those engaged during the day; and the College is ready vigorously to develop this side of its functions. The Library already contains a complete set of publications of every sort on Commerce and Economics than can be found elsewhere, and promises in time to become, within its own sphere, an institution of first-rate importance. Members of the Staff have to their credit a considerable amount of published work—largely the printed form of their College courses which has been highly commended in competent quarters. The Advisory Board has admirably helped to keep the College in harmony with practical requirements. And the support of the business community in general has been enlisted to a gratifying extent.

PROGRESS NEVERTHELESS UNSATISFACTORY.

So far so good. It must nevertheless be said with plain emphasis that the progress of the College has been nothing like what it might and ought to have been. Great oportunities have been lost; and unless certain radical changes are effected, they will continue to be lost, until the College and the cause itself of higher commercial education are jointly discredited.

The two most obviously fundamental needs of the College are a building of its own and a properly qualified regular teaching staff.

But in spite of the fact that nearly two lakhs were collected for a building, the College is still housed in makeshift premises above a shop. Few people know where it is situated; many not even that it exists. The students, in the depressing atmosphere of a converted flat, feel that theirs is scarcely a "pucca" College at all. Such teaching as is at present possible is given for want of space under grave disadvantages; and as for projects of expanding the work of the College, they remain of course idle talk.

In regard to the members of the staff, only three have so far been secured more or less permanently; and several among the few men in India who are qualified as specialists to undertake the teaching required, have been lost: with the result that there has been continual shifting and disorganization.

It may be said that the long delay that has occurred in satisfying these two fundamental needs is attributable to the war, which has disinclined Government to spend any money either on contributing their share to the existing building fund or on salaries adequate to secure specialists in permanency.

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT.

But—passing incidentally over the fact that in England a far greater financial stringency has not prevented Government from spending more than ever on education, and that commercial education in particular, if once it is admitted to be an element, in the economic advance of India cannot afford to wait, and has indeed been made urgent by altered conditions due to this very war—I believe that, if the war were to end to-morrow, the handicaps that vitally impair the efficiency of Sydenham College would not be removed. The war does not account for the fact that no site even has been assigned to the College, nor for the non-acceptance of at least the principle that the College requires a staff of specialists who must be paid the salaries they command elsewhere.

As a matter of fact, the root of the trouble lies deeper.

Sydenham College, unlike any College of Commerce at home, is run directly by Government. Conditions in India being what they are, this is inevitable. It tends however to make the management and control of the College inflexible. In the case of Arts Colleges, where the work goes on year in and year out much on the same lines, and the requirements of which are well understood, this matters little enough. But a College of Commerce, if it is not to be simply yet another Arts College, distinguished merely by its curriculum being devoted mainly to abstract Economics, with a few so-called professional courses like Accounting thrown in, must be in intimate touch with the actual world of affairs, and must respond readily to every new demand. in its organization the *inelasticity* and the *aloofness* of Government control must therefore be modified. I have insisted on this again and again in official reports from the moment I took charge, and, as time goes on increasing experience convinces me that, unless it is done, it is hopeless to look for genuinely satisfactory results.

POSITIVE PROPOSALS.

My contention can be proved by an abundance of facts and illustrations, if the Commission desire to examine me. In this memorandum, which I undertook should not be unduly long, I confine myself to certain positive proposals.

First, the *ultimate* control of the College should be transferred from the Educational Department, which in the nature of things is neither well-informed about commercial needs nor interested in them, to some kind of Department of Industry and Commerce, which makes them its chief concern. Were this the present arrangement, it would not, I take it, have been necessary laboriously to convince Government that a College of Commerce must obviously be situated, not in the country or in some suburb, but in proximity to the business quarter, and I believe that enough pressure would long ago have been applied definitely to secure a suitable site and perhaps even to get sanction for a start being made with the building. Similarly with regard to the question of the staff. In this case the Educational Department, on account of the certainty that the Service would complain of invidious distinctions, is actually *opposed* to admitting the claims of the College for a staff of specialists, paid according to their market value.

Secondly, the Principal, who is *immediately* responsible for the organization of the College, and was sent out expressly in order to be the Government's adviser in this matter, should have the opportunity of consultation and of an interchange of views with those who have the *ultimate* control. At present such opportunities are exceedingly rare. The Director of Public Instruction lives at Poona, and is in any case too much taken up with his ordinary educational work to be able to give the affairs of a College of Commerce a disproportionate amount of his time and attention. Except for their staying in Bombay for part of the year, almost the same applies to the Educational Secretary and the Honourable Member. Nearly everything has therefore to be settled by the cumbersome routine method of formulating proposals in official documents and then awaiting Government's decision, without any chance of meeting objections, clearing up obscurities, and *discussing* things.

NEED OF MORE ELASTIC MANAGEMENT.

Thirdly, some elasticity should be allowed, after making the usual fixed provision for normal expenditure, in regard to minor outlays on requirements that cannot be foreseen long ahead. Under the existing system, if a chance offers itself of engaging, say a specialist on cotton—like Prof. Todd—to give a short series of lectures, or if some circular, pamphlet, or report needs to be printed that does not come under prescribed rules, the Principal has to beg for the money from private individuals. The Advisory Board could, as they have themselves suggested, examine and vouch for the proper employment of a grant to cover such disbursements. It amounts to a plea that a College of Commerce in this, as in other respects, ought itself to be run on business lines.

The above are merely haphazard illustrations. But the question of greater plasticity of management and of more appropriate control affects the functioning of the College throughout, in little issues and in great.

I repeat that, without radical reform of the kind indicated, the College cannot possibly in my opinion fulfil its purpose.

Result of the War

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GOVERNMENT OF I

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1917.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.966	Inch
Temperature of Air	76.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.3	"
Dew Point	64.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.685	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4	"
Minimum do.	69.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,NNW,NNE.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	127	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	3	m 2 2	28 3	3	m 8 50a	19 6
		1 58a	25 0		7 37	17 8
Tues.	4	m 2 37	27 5	4	m 9 5a	19 9
		2 42a	24 5		8 14	18 9
Wed.	5	m 3 13	26 8	5	m 9 57a	19 11
		3 31a	23 11		8 54	19 9
Thur.	6	m 3 50	26 0	6	m 10 59a	19 11
		4 29a	23 7		9 50	20 8
Fri.	7	m 4 30	25 6	7	m 11 58a	19 8
		5 44a	23 7		11 5a	21 5
Sat.	8	m 5 19	25 2	8	0 4fa	19 2
		7 1a	24 6			
Sun.	9	m 6 18	25 1	9	m 0 39	21 8
		8 20a	24 11		1 35a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 3 (Monday)	" 6h 56m	" 6h. 0m.
" 4 (Tuesday)	" 6h 57m	" 6h. 0m.
" 5 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 1m
" 6 (Thursday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 7 (Friday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 1m
" 8 (Saturday)	" 6h. 59m	" 6h. 1m.
" 9 (Sunday)	" 7a 0m	" 6h. 2m

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter				
New Moon	14	2	47.3	p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37	3 a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21.6	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd December, 1917, was 30.147 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the north and south-west Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has fallen; it is in defect during the day in upper Sind and west Rajputana and at night over the whole of Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division and at Poona.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. The unsettled conditions in north-west India have nearly disappeared. Temperature has begun to fall in north-west India. Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd of December, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd Dec.)	71.7	53 9	70	..	0	—1.75
Jask	79.6	62 3	37	..	0	—0.42
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (2nd Dec)	78.9	65.3	44	..	0	—0.37
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.8	43.2	73	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	66.2	40.9	88	..	0.61	+0.35
Lahore	69.3	48.2	91	..	0	—0.09
Hissar	75.2	45.7	92	..	0	..
Ambala	75.9	48.1	83	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	77.1	52.2	79	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.4	52.1	70	..	..	—3.07
Mainpuri	82.3	50.6	76	..	..	—0.15
Jhansi	82	52.6	70	..	..	—0.11
Dawnpore	80.0	55.1	74	..	..	—0.32
Allahabad	79.8	54.3	69	..	..	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobsbad	74.7	41.2	78	..	..	—0.09
Karachi	81	58.5	56	..	..	—0.05
Ajmer	75	48.0	78	..	..	—0.17
Jalpore	79.6	50.2	65	..	..	—0.15
Kotah	82.2	53.6	54	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	67.0	47.4	50	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	79.2	47.5	61	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	82.9	60.7	66	..	0	0.
Veraval	84.8	64.3	40	..	0	—0.29
Rajkot	84.8	50.3	54	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	84	67.6	67	..	0	—0.19
Surat	85.7	61.3	64	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	87.8	59.2	50	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	85.9	53.1	44	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	79.8	51.4	61	..	0	—0.15
Indore	79.9	50.8	72	..	0	—0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.8	49.3	72	..	0	—0.43
Sagor	81.6	54.8	46	..	0	—0.40
Hoshangabad	81.6	52 0	64	..	0	—0.45
Khandwa	83.8	53.3	54	..	0	—0.39
Akola	84.5	50.6	38	..	0	—0.43
Amraoti	83.3	56 8	44	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	81.7	53.8	56	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	80.5	49.0	82	..	0	—0.77
Raipur	79.7	54.6	63	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	69.1	76	..	0	—0.38
Ratnagiri	88.5	64.7	35	..	0.98	+0.52
Marmugao	78.6	65.9	69	..	5.95	+4.99
Karwar	85.6	61.4	31	..	1.10	—0 57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.3	52.3	60	..	1.40	+0.99
Ahmednagar	80.3	51.1	50	..	1.14	+0.63
Poona	80.1	51.5	82	..	3.65	+2.84
Sholapur	82.8	53.9	45	..	0.54	—0.37
Bijapur	78.5	50.4	64	..	1.07	+0.16
Belgaum	77.6	51.5	51	..	4.61	+3 10
Aurangabad	81.7	53.9	48	..	0.88	—0.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.2	49.7	66	..	0	—0.63
Hyderabad	77.6	52 9	76	..	1.49	+0.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.6	67.0	64	..	2.39	—0.41
Calicut	85.0	69 5	85	..	6.92	+1.98
Cochin	88.4	74.5	81	..	11.60	+5 01
Colombo	84.9	72.9	92	..	11.42	—1.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.2	63.9	82	..	11.29	+6.04
Bellary	82.8	57.5	59	..	2.14	+0.12
Cuddapah	85.0	63.4	76	..	3.90	+0.48
Madras	83.7	68 1	72	..	0.03	—7.57
Bangalore	79.0	60.6	77	..	1.53	—1.36
Coimbatore	84.5	65.5	81	..	6.03	+2.68
Trichinopoly	85.3	72.0	67	..	5.43	+0 23
Negapatam	82.5	73.3	67	..	30.27	+18.3

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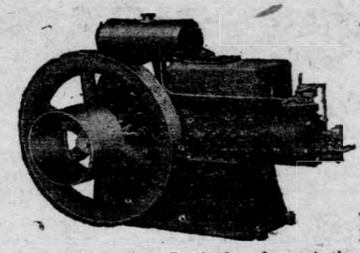
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